

Thatcher hits back in row on sanctions

Commonwealth leaders attacked after summit

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Vancouver

The gulf between Mrs Thatcher and the rest of the Commonwealth remained unbridged yesterday as leaders left here after the Heads of Government Conference.

The Prime Minister implicitly claimed victory by stating that the summit's declaration on South Africa contained no new sanctions.

But her remarks aroused signs of irritation among other leaders, who interpreted the declaration as a commitment to further sanctions.

She declared: "I do not feel isolated. I do not feel discouraged. In fact, I find more recognition of the view which I adhered to. The real importance of the statement

which we have agreed is the implicit recognition in it that further progress cannot be made down that path."

The Prime Minister hit out angrily at Mr Robert Mugabe, the leader of Zimbabwe, after he had accused her of having "racial and financial motives" for opposing sanctions.

She said: "I find Mr Mugabe's claims very unjust. No one has done more for Zimbabwe than Britain. We helped them with aid, we brought them to independence. Mr Mugabe would not

Africa in 1986, compared with 1985.

The implication was that, after the 1985 Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Nassau, when additional sanctions were adopted, Canada increased its trade instead of decreasing it.

Canadian officials replied that the Nassau sanctions had little impact on trade, but that much more stringent measures were adopted at the follow-up mini-summit of seven Commonwealth nations in London during August, 1986.

These measures had a substantial impact, reducing imports in the first six months of 1987 by more than 50 per cent compared with the same period the previous year. British officials were accused by their Canadian counterparts of quoting irrelevant figures in the hope of suggesting that Canada had behaved hypocritically. But Mrs Thatcher said: "I think what has happened is that some people have not liked the message, and therefore they have gone for the messenger."

They disagreed equally strongly on the African National Congress. Mrs Thatcher called it "a typical terrorist organization", but Mr Gandhi pointed out that, at the previous conference two years earlier, she had endorsed a paper calling on Pretoria to end its ban on the group.

There were also different interpretations of a Commonwealth statement saying that Fiji's membership had lapsed. Mrs Thatcher said: "We have avoided 'hasty' action, and reached what I said in my opening speech I hoped would be our decision - namely not to turn our backs on a country at its moment of greatest need."

But Mr Gandhi denied this: "Fiji cannot be a member if there are any racial overtones to their government or in their constitution."

All the leaders who spoke after the conference emphasized the positive achievements, which included the setting up of a "distance learning" institution sited in

Mrs Thatcher spent yesterday with her son Mark and daughter-in-law Karen in their suburban home in Dallas, Texas, surrounded by dozens of US secret service guards. Searchlight beams from helicopters lit up the sky when Mr and Mrs Thatcher flew in from Vancouver on an official jet early in the morning. They had a family Sunday lunch and were attending a private party last night before returning to London late today or tomorrow.

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be there now if we had not brought them into independence. We help train their army, we still have a British Army group that helps with training."

But Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, described her remarks as "totally misplaced". The other leaders had not tried to change her mind because "we didn't want to waste our time".

Mr Gandhi compared Mrs Thatcher's approach to ending apartheid with the policies adopted by Neville Chamberlain in the late 1930s.

"Churchill had a totally different view. He said the only way is: no compromise with racism. Take them head on and finish racism. We stand by Churchill's view."

Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister of Canada and chairman of the conference, said Mrs Thatcher was entitled to her view - but the others did not share it.

He said: "Almost unanimously, we came to the conclusion that sanctions do work, that they shall continue to be applied, and that they must be applied more intensively. That is the message which, with the exception of Great Britain, we send out from Vancouver."

The phrase "with the exception of Great Britain" appeared repeatedly in the statement on South Africa, in which the UK exempted itself from six decisions made by other leaders. There were also differences on three other subjects.

Mrs Thatcher responded to criticisms made by the Prime Ministers of Australia, India, and Zimbabwe and President Kaunda of Zambia at a joint press conference.

Mr Bob Hawke, of Australia, speaking for all four, accused Whitehall press officers of "misinformation" and "disinformation" and described figures released on Canada's trade with South Africa as "an abominably untrue statement". Mr Mugabe said he was "completely disillusioned". Mrs Thatcher replied that the figures came from the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF statistics showed a 45 per cent increase in Canada's imports from South



Mr Gandhi: Under the Prime Minister's lash.

British Columbia and designed to promote further education for those unable to travel to universities.

Later, in a BBC radio interview, Mrs Thatcher was in exceptionally combative form, accusing the Canadians of "going up in smoke" when confronted with facts about their trade with South Africa and again rounding on Mr Mugabe (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Her remarks were angrily dismissed by Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, who accused her of peddling untruths and distortions.

Mr Kaufman accused the Prime Minister and her staff of selectively using figures about Canada's trade with South Africa to embarrass her when they knew the figures did not cover the period over which sanctions had operated.

Army defuses largest bomb ever seen in Ulster



Army bomb disposal experts with home-made explosives used to make the biggest primed bomb the security forces have discovered since the present Provisional IRA campaign began

Hurd pledges help as toll rises

Clearing the waste and the wreckage

By Paul Valley

There was a pool tournament yesterday at the Carr Village for mentally handicapped people in Lide Hill, Kent - but the only way an outsider could attend was to scramble through woodland knee-deep in fern branches and then climb over and under dozens of fallen beech trees.

The residential staff, who had been working round the clock since the great gale struck on Friday morning, were using the tournament to divert the 44 mentally handicapped inhabitants from the consequences of being cut off from the outside world.

On the roads beyond, troops from 36 Engineer Regiment were battling with local people and Carr Village staff to cut through hundreds of tree limbs so that urgently needed supplies of food and water could reach the settlement.

All over the South-East yesterday, Britons were sawing through sprawling tree trunks, patching up garden fences and climbing through the scattered branches of once-mighty trees. At nearby Sevenoaks, there was a distinct carnival atmosphere at the local cricket ground, where, in Edwardian times, seven oaks were planted. On Thursday, six of the seven were blown over in a neat row.

Yesterday, children shrieked in delight as they fought through the full-leaved branches on the ground.

Continued on page 24, col 7

Floods play havoc as rains move north and west

By Ruth Gledhill

Gales, floods and heavy rain-fall brought yet more death and destruction to Britain yesterday as the country struggled to recover from the ravages of Friday's storm.

More than 20 people are now believed to have died as the worst storms in living memory continued to take their toll.

The Home Office has made it clear that Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has not rejected the possibility of government help to meet the cost of Friday's storms.

"It is necessary to assess the scale of the damage and work out where the responsibilities lie", the Home Office said.

Heavy rain and gales are forecast to spread throughout Britain in the first half of this

week and are expected to leave a new trail of havoc in their wake.

The devastation has already moved west and north to Wales and Cumbria, where torrential rain yesterday flooded hundreds of homes, shops and offices.

One man was swept away in a flooded river, a railway worker was killed by a falling tree, a woman narrowly escaped death from electric shock and a schoolboy is critically ill in hospital after he stepped on a live power cable which had fallen into a playground.

Continued on page 24, col 3

Huge cache of explosives found on farm

By John Cooney, Irish Affairs Correspondent

A primed bomb containing more than 3,000lbs of home-made explosives was made safe by an army bomb disposal expert yesterday at a disused farm near Omagh, Co Tyrone.

According to the RUC, this was the largest single primed bomb found in the province since the start of the Provisional IRA terrorist campaign in 1969.

Police said that if the bomb were detonated by terrorists in a built-up area, the impact on life and property would have been horrific.

But they declined to say whether the find was a result of a tip-off from an informer or from surveillance activities by the security forces.

A police spokesman said: "It is certainly a significant find for the army. It is a notable achievement."

The home-made explosives, packed into 60 bags, were found on Saturday in a slurry tanker in the disused farm at Newtownfawcett near Beragh. The nearest big town, Omagh, is about six miles from the farm.

An RUC statement said that a planned clearance operation was mounted at the farm and lasted all day. The

bomb disposal expert carried out a number of controlled explosions and uncovered almost 3,000lbs of home-made explosives.

The operation was suspended during darkness and resumed yesterday. The clearance operation was completed at 3pm.

The army explosive expert later said that a primed bomb of over 3,000lbs of home-made explosive was contained in the slurry tanker.

The police said that their inquiries were continuing but that no arrests had been made. They suspect that the explosives were made by members of the Provisional IRA.

Yesterday's find was one of a series of successes for the army against the Provisional IRA. A similar amount of unprimed explosives were found recently in Toomebridge, Co Antrim, and last month a potential disaster was also averted in Londonderry when an army patrol discovered 2,000lbs of explosives packed into dustbins only 50 yards from a primary school.

Security in Belfast's city centre had also been tightened up following the discovery last Thursday of a 500lb bomb left by the IRA in a stolen van outside a police station.

14 tonnes of arms found on freighter

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

Italian police were last night questioning the Liverpool-based captain and crew of an Arab freighter found carrying a hidden cargo of 14 tonnes of arms as it sailed towards the Gulf after leaving Merseyside two weeks ago.

Officials in the Italian port of Savona became suspicious that something was wrong with the cargo of the 10,629-tonne *Fathulha* when they discovered four trunks in what seemed a high number of officers among the 42-man crew of the Qatar-registered ship.

In one unmarked container they found 350 West German Heckler and Koch machine-guns. Last night the Italians said they had completed the search and found 357 cases of weapons and spare parts in one undocumented container.

The authorities said they had yet to decide what to do about Captain Scallan and his men, who denied all knowledge of the arms cache. The ship remained under guard, although the crew have been allowed to go ashore as long as

they do not leave the customs area of the port.

Customs officials and police across Europe, alerted to the discovery of the arms, began checking the movements of the *Fathulha* which arrived in European waters at the end of August.

The customs officials began their work after the Irish master, Captain John Scallan, aged 48, and his British first officer, Mr Richard Murphy, aged 40, were taken off the ship by customs men at the north Italian port of Savona on Saturday.

The ship was searched after authorities noticed the high proportion of officers and that four of them were Iraqi.

"The high number of officers in relation to the total crew number drew our attention", said Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Di Matteo, an Italian investigator. "The ship had 17 officers and 23 crew which seemed an amazing proportion for a ship that size."

Continued on page 24, col 1

Pension rise details this week

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, will this week announce details of the annual upratings of social security benefits, to take effect next April.

He is expected to say that the single state pensions will rise by £1.65 to £41.15 a week, from its present £39.50.

The married pension is set to increase by £2.65 a week to £66.90, from £63.25.

The level of child benefits, which has been a source of dispute between the Department of Health and Social Security and the Treasury in the public spending round, is also expected to increase.

The weekly value of child benefits, at present £7.25, should increase to £7.55.

The increases in benefits, which are in line with the rise in the retail price index in the 12 months to September, will mean that pensioners' incomes are rising at only just over half the rate of those in work.

Pensions and other benefits are set to rise by 4.2 per cent from next April.

IN PART 2 British final

Sandy Lyle will play Ian Woosnam today in the first all-British final of the world match play golf championship at Wentworth. Pages 39, 40

TIMES FOCUS

Telecom 87 opens in Geneva tomorrow. A Special Report surveys developments in telecommunications. Pages 12-14

Portfolio

● The £16,000 prize in The Times Portfolio Gold weekly competition, double the usual amount because there was no winner the previous weekend, was shared on Saturday by two readers. Details, page 3.
● There was again no winner of the daily competition, so today's prize will be worth £12,000, three times the usual amount.
● Portfolio list, page 30.

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Paris taxi drivers introduce the 'electric chair'

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

The Parisian taxi driver's traditional armoury of sneer, snarl and scathing indifference to the well-being of passengers may soon be reinforced by a device known as the "blazing seat". For the past fortnight, half a dozen of the city's licensed cabs have been ferrying unsuspecting fares around in what amounts to a mobile electric chair.

The cushions of the rear seat have been wired to the car's battery and a touch of the driver's foot on a concealed button will send a short, sharp shock coursing through the system to the back of the customer's neck.

local taxi drivers union, M Norbert Ben-Arous, this represents the ultimate in legitimate self-defence for his members.

"We're not assassins," he protested when the newspaper *Liberation* enquired whether the hot seat - which translates into French as "Le Siège qui brûle" - would meet with unanimous approval from passengers whose knuckles are already going to be white enough from the normal strain of navigating through Parisian traffic.

The idea of the blazing seat originated in Israel, where the system is said to conform to various official standards of health and safety (some may find it significant that Israeli taxi drivers are famously abrasive types).

According to the secretary of the

carried out by a heart specialist in Paris on several different types of pacemaker had established that there was no risk of malfunction. How many times would a driver have to hit the button to subdue a troublesome fare? "A little thump to let him know what's going on, then you can always give him a bit more juice along the way."

In fairness to M Ben-Arous, there is no denying that trundling a taxi around Paris has become more dangerous in recent years, with a sharp rise in violent robberies. A woman driver was murdered earlier this month in one such hold up.

It is increasingly common, on climbing into taxis, to encounter a large hound panting menacingly in the

front seat. A variety of more orthodox security measures, from payment by credit card only to buying cabs so that all conversations inside them are monitored by a central unit, are now being urgently discussed with the authorities.

None of them much impress M Ben-Arous and his members as much as the hot seat, which he is extremely proud to have introduced to Paris.

For the technically minded, the current from the battery is converted into "acceptable strength" for jolting unwanted passengers into submission. "We've got another 30 of them on order. This idea is going to spread round Europe. You could also install it under every airline seat as a measure against terrorists."

M'Bow exit pleases Britain

By Michael Evans

The Government is unlikely to rejoin Unesco for several years, despite the "welcome" decision of the controversial director-general, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, to step down after a 13-year reign.

According to Whitehall sources yesterday, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization still runs so many "propaganda" projects approved by its general council that the Government wants no part in it until far-reaching

reforms have been introduced. It is hoped that the withdrawal of Mr M'Bow and his probable succession by Señor Federico Mayor, a Spanish biochemist, will pave the way for a new era.

But the sources said that the Government had no interest in contributing more than £6 million a year to an organization that sponsored costly and "grandiose" schemes with a blatant anti-Western bias.

Britain gave notice of its withdrawal from Unesco in December 1985.

One Whitehall source said yesterday: "There are a lot of projects that we can't do anything about, so any changes at Unesco are going to take a long time. But the door is not closed. If reforms are introduced then in a few years time we could have another look."

WASHINGTON: The Americans put a damper on any hopes of a swift return to membership of Unesco, saying yesterday that the US had no reason to reconsider its 1984 decision to quit.

M'Bow pulls out, page 7

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Lords to decide on jobless claim

The third-biggest trade union is to ask the House of Lords to support a claim that could cost millions in unpaid unemployment benefits and add 190,000 to the jobless figures (Our Employment Affairs Correspondent writes).

The General and Municipal Workers' Union wants the Lords to overturn a Court of Appeal ruling preventing people on the community programme from claiming unemployment pay on days when they are not working.

Mr Vincent Brunt, of Runcorn, Cheshire, won a test case before the social security commissioners last February, in which he argued that he was entitled to unemployment benefit because the community programme was neither full-time nor permanent.

The union decided to support an appeal to the Law Lords after the decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal. The Government rushed through changes to the rules in an effort to head off claims by about 190,000 people but not quickly enough to stop 10,000 people from claiming.

Concert hall fury

The Government's decision to approve a £24 million concert hall for the centre of Glasgow was greeted with bitterness and anger last night.

While approval for the 2,500-seat hall was welcomed, the Scottish Office has refused to pay £10 million requested by Glasgow District Council to complete the building.

The hall will almost certainly not be completed by 1990, when Glasgow celebrates its nomination as European City of Culture.

Mortgage 'frauds'

West Yorkshire police have launched an investigation into the growing national problem of mortgage frauds.

They were called in by building society security officials after suspicions were raised by the number of multiple mortgage applications being made in the Leeds area.

This month, Bristol police arrested more than 30 people, including businessmen and four solicitors, in connection with alleged £3 million mortgage frauds.

Nuclear waste review

The ban on dumping radioactive waste at sea imposed four years ago is being reviewed this week by a group of international experts from the London Dumping Convention, meeting in London.

Advisers to the British Government will make clear their view that the moratorium on disposal at sea has lapsed. They will press for Britain's right to keep the option of dumping in the ocean, unless new evidence is presented on the possible hazards.

Guinness rescued

Sir Alec Guinness, aged 75, and three other people at the actor's home at Sheep Marsh, near Petersfield, Hampshire, were evacuated early yesterday, Sunday, when a blaze severely damaged the ground floor of the house.

"They sat in one of our police cars while firemen dealt with the fire", Hampshire police said yesterday.

Ten firemen from Petersfield fought the blaze, which began just after 10am when smoke was seen coming from the kitchen.

Ratepayers fight tax

The National Union of Ratepayers' Associations, which represents ratepayer activists throughout England and Wales, voted at its annual conference in London this weekend to fight the proposed poll tax.

The union, which has campaigned against the rates for more than 60 years, was expected to support the Government's campaign to replace the rating system. Mr Patrick Bailey, representing Reading ratepayers, said the union wanted a system related to a householder's ability to pay. The Government's proposed tax was not.

Multiple cinemas draw new crowds

By Lynda Mardin, Arts Correspondent

Large cinema complexes housing several screens under one roof are multiplying throughout Britain and attracting crowds back to a night out at the "pictures".

Each new complex vies for the greatest comforts, largest number of screens and latest sound and vision technology, all of which remove films from the "dead pit" environment that helped cause a post-war decline in attendance.

In Slough, Berkshire, a return to back-row romance with double "love seats" will be heralded at the 10-screen £3,500,000 Maybox Movie Theatre, opening on November 6. The seats have been introduced after a survey showed that 20 per cent of the town's cinema-goers were couples.

In Nottingham, specially designed rocking chair loungers will be incorporated into what, it is said, will be the largest project to date, the £6 million "multiplex" Showcase Cinema with 11 screens and 2,600 seats.

National Amusements, a company from the United States, where multiplexes are as common as McDonald's hamburger restaurants, has plans for its British division to build a further 16 Showcase complexes, costing more than £75 million in total.

The Nottingham complex will open next year and in 1990 Glasgow will have one with 14 screens, also with room for 2,600 people. It will be built by Maybox, the owners of six West End theatres, on the site of Glasgow's Apollo theatre.

In addition, the Cannon Group has just announced it is to build a £3 million, five-screen centre in Southampton's Ocean Village.

Cinema audiences last year were up to 73 million, with high expectations that this year will see another rise.

However, there is still a long way to go before figures reach the heyday of 1946 when the figure was 1.6 billion.

Mr Stephen Waley-Cohen, joint chief executive of the Maybox Group, which plans Slough and Glasgow to be part of a chain of complexes, describes multiplexes as a "quantum leap" ahead of the two and three-screen cinemas built in the past.

"We believe that there is a big future for cinemas in Britain", he said.

Astronauts told to get on their exercise bikes

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Astronauts on long space journeys should spend at least three hours a day on exercise bicycles, according to a leading Soviet scientist.

The recommendation comes from academician Oleg Gazenko, director of the Institute for Bio-Medical Research in Moscow, which has studied the health of cosmonauts from the 108-minute flight of Yuri Gagarin in 1961 to the record of 237 days by Valeri Ryumin.

He believes doctors need to know more about how people adapt to weightlessness before journeys such as the proposed two-year mission to Mars could be contemplated.

Dr Gazenko says that during such a long mission it should be compulsory for the crew to have cycling exercises for three hours a day. The exercise would stop muscles deteriorating, improve circulation, lessen the risk of heart disease and prevent bones becoming brittle.

Dr Gazenko is attending a meeting this week, arranged to mark the opening of the Institute for Space Bio-Medicine at Sheffield University, which will be collaborating with the Russian research group.

Although cosmonauts have shown that man can adequately adapt and work efficiently for as long as eight months in weightlessness, the Soviet scientists believe that the biological effects of living without gravity could become a limiting factor on the duration of space flights unless additional counter measures are perfected.

Labour makes case against 'sycophantic' BBC

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Labour leaders are heading for a clash with the BBC over what they regard as a slump in professional standards leading to sloppy, sycophantic and biased political reporting.

They are considering lodging a formal complaint with Mr Michael Checkland, the BBC director general, unless there is an improvement in the quality of the corporation's news and current affairs coverage.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr Roy Hattersley, his deputy and home affairs spokesman, are understood to have discussed the matter with their Shadow Cabinet colleagues, who share their alarm at what they see as the BBC's pro-Government bias.

Today, the BBC will respond to criticisms of its election opinion polls, in particular its misleading exit poll, by giving details of an independent study it commissioned from Professor Martin Collins, of City University.

Labour anxieties about the corporation's impartiality first surfaced in the run-up to the general election but they have crystallized over the past month as leading Labour politicians and officials have viewed with dismay the BBC's coverage of the two big party conferences and last week's Commonwealth conference in Vancouver.

Labour leaders believe that the BBC has adopted a conciliatory posture towards the Government, for fear of offending ministers while they draw up the White Paper on broadcasting planned for early next year.

One senior source said: "There is growing alarm among both the Labour Shadow Cabinet and the national executive committee that since the election the BBC has stopped bothering to maintain its traditional independence from the party in power."

"There is evidence of a large number of deferential interviews with ministers and the increasing carrying of 'news' from the government information machine without balancing contributions from the Opposition."

It is understood that Labour leaders were angered by the BBC's coverage of the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool which, they said, gave the impression of sharing in the Tory triumph rather than simply reporting on it.

Most recently, they have been disturbed by the "sycophantic" tone of its reports from Vancouver on the Commonwealth conference.

With Parliament returning to a busy and controversial new session this week, the Labour Party has effectively put the BBC on trial. If it fails the test, the Shadow Cabinet is expected to make informal approaches to Mr Checkland, a "Traditional" Labour supporter.

Rail network delays as BR struggles to clear tracks

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

British Rail was struggling last night to reopen the network fully for this morning's rush-hour in the South-east and East Anglia, in spite of around-the-clock clearance work after Thursday night's storm.

About 300 trees fell across both tracks between Tunbridge Wells and Battle, Kent, an average of 10 trees to every mile. About 2,000 trees had to be cleared from Eastern Region lines and more than 5,000 from Southern Region.

The Automobile Association reported that major roads were now open. However many minor rural roads might take days to clear.

Among the areas still badly affected are minor roads in the Dorking-Boxhill-Leatherhead region of Surrey, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge, in Kent, and on the Kent-Sussex border.

The airlines, London Underground and bus services expect to be operating normally.

By last night, 10 lines in Southern Region were still closed but all main routes had been opened.

Southern Region said it would aim for normal services this morning except for a three-mile stretch between Barham and Bognor Regis where live electrical cables were hanging across the line.

The station at Dover Western Docks was also likely to be closed for several days because of storm damage.

BR's Eastern Region hopes to operate about 90 per cent of its services and to be back to normal later in the day. It said that the only lines unlikely to be open today were between Wickford and Southminster, near Burnham-on-Crouch, and between Romford and Upminster. Buses will provide a service between Manningtree and Harwich.

Fenchurch Street station, London, should be open after being closed yesterday. A few services ran to Cambridge, King's Lynn and Norwich using diesel locomotives and subject to timetable variations.

In East Anglia, 400 men worked at 400 locations to repair the storm damage. They included about 150 men from Balfour Beatty, the contractors electrifying the East Coast main line.

Sealink British Ferries said that it planned to resume its service from Folkestone to Boulogne tomorrow after two Sealink ferries suffered storm damage.

The Hengist, which was beached at Folkestone, is not likely to be refloated for at least two days. The St Christopher was damaged during a 10-hour Channel crossing.

Two ships will be used as normal on the Folkestone-Boulogne service, including the *Vortigen* which was recently laid up. The *Dover Calais* route will have three ships, one fewer than usual.

However the company said that there would be ample capacity for traffic. Townsend Thoresen said that it expected its ferry services to operate normally today.

London Underground said the network should be working as usual, after the Epping to Ongar section of the Central Line was still out of action yesterday.

All London Transport buses will be operating. However, it gave a warning that routes might be subject to diversions because many roads were waiting to be cleared.

Work goes on to repair storm havoc

Teams clearing up the devastation near the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, south London, yesterday, where many trees, including one 300 years old, were destroyed in Thursday night's storm (Photograph: Paul Lovelace).

Ferry battered

Sealink faces cash claims

By Michael Dynes

The Sealink cross-Channel ferry company is facing substantial claims for damages after cars were crushed and freight was destroyed by overturning lorries in a ferry caught in the storm that swept the English Channel early on Friday.

The St Christopher, which was making the 90-minute trip from Calais to Dover had been pounded by 40 ft waves before docking safely at Dover harbour, more than ten hours after leaving the French port.

Eye witnesses said that the 8,000-tonne vessel, which is capable of carrying up to 1,400 passengers and about 300 vehicles, was badly damaged after huge waves buckled the upper car deck door, allowing water to pour on to the car deck.

About 150 passengers were on board the St Christopher when she left Calais at 3.30am in calm conditions. But some of the worst weather seen in the Channel, and a capsized bulk carrier in the mouth of Dover harbour, prevented her from docking until 2pm.

Mr Paul Haselwood, a passenger on the ferry, said: "Most of the children seemed to be treating it as a great adventure. But when the upper car deck doors buckled there was a terrific bang, and many of the women were screaming hysterically."

Mr Haselwood, a chartered accountant from Annerley, south London, said: "We first knew something was wrong about an hour and twenty minutes after we left Calais."

"We heard an urgent message on the ship's Tannoy asking the car deck crew to go below, and chain up all the loose cars and lorries. But they later came back up, saying that all the vehicles were moving about, and it was too dangerous to go down there."

Generators lined up for farms

By John Young

The Ministry of Agriculture was operating yesterday what it described as standard emergency procedures to help farmers affected by Thursday night's storms.

Those included the provision of stand-by generators for those whose electricity supply was still cut off, although most farms have their own generators.

Dairy farmers are particularly dependent on electricity to operate their milking parlours but a more pressing difficulty is likely to be the inability of bulk milk collection tankers to negotiate roads still blocked.

Farmers throughout southern and eastern England have suffered damage to buildings, livestock and grain in storage, but the hardest-hit sector appears to have been horticulture. Hundreds of glass-houses were destroyed.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, is expected to make a statement but it is unlikely the Government will offer any special assistance.

Meanwhile the countryside is likely to be left blacker by the loss of many trees. Although millions of new ones have been planted in the past 20 years, there is a "generation gap" between them and the great oaks and beeches planted a century or more ago.

Thousands wait for power

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

More than 400,000 people were still without electricity yesterday after Friday's storm, with many facing the bleak prospect of a full week without power.

The Army is helping with heavy lifting gear in the South-east, South Eastern and Eastern area boards and other boards which escaped the brunt of the storm have sent in emergency repair crews.

A thousand staff have come from Scotland and all the 132 kilovolt lines which connect area sub-stations to the national grid have been repaired.

Repair teams are now concentrating on the local lines, and many families who have been cut off can see neighbours with light and power while they are being told that it could be Thursday before the circuits supplying them can be repaired.

In the Eastern board, which covers Essex, Hertfordshire and East Anglia, 140,000 customers were without power. Most are in isolated rural areas where roads were still impassable because of uprooted trees, but repair crews are working day and night to connect broken lines.

In the South Eastern board, which covers Kent, Sussex and Surrey, 200,000 customers were without power. Flooding in many parts of Kent has disrupted supplies to some customers who escaped being cut off during the storm.

In the Southern board, covering Hampshire, Dorset, the Isle of Wight, Berkshire and parts of Oxfordshire, 75,000 were without power.

The Electricity Council said: "Now that all the main lines have been repaired we are discovering the true extent of the damage to the local lines."

"Trees have caused damage at many points along some lines and it is taking some time to clear the large trees. The Army is providing considerable help, but for many people it may be 10 days before the end of the week before power can be reconnected."

Wartime spirit rises in clouds of wood smoke

By Harvey Elliott

The air over Haywards Heath was thick with the smoke of a thousand wood fires lit by weary men with three-day-old beards.

They seemed yesterday to be making little impression on the mountains of wood lining every street.

As the trees crashed down, they brought with them the antiquated overhead power lines, plunging most of Sussex into darkness.

It took Mr Alan Smith, a tree surgeon from Balcombe, ten hours to cut a path from his home to the main road and he was angry about rumours of dozens of tree surgeons from the north and Scotland checking into Sussex hotels, to begin work at prices that should make them £20,000 each before the end of the month.

In the town itself, well lit thanks to a modern supply cable to the main street, there is not a battery to be had.

The wartime spirit is still alive.

My neighbour has discovered that you can make a black and white television run off a car battery.

"How about a cup of tea?" I asked, being one of a handful with gas to heat water. There was no reply. He was watching EastEnders.

Nurse power

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Police plea to kidnappers

By John Cooney, Irish Affairs Correspondent

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Teams clearing up the devastation near the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, south London, yesterday, where many trees, including one 300 years old, were destroyed in Thursday night's storm (Photograph: Paul Lovelace).

Sealink faces cash claims

By Michael Dynes

The Sealink cross-Channel ferry company is facing substantial claims for damages after cars were crushed and freight was destroyed by overturning lorries in a ferry caught in the storm that swept the English Channel early on Friday.

The St Christopher, which was making the 90-minute trip from Calais to Dover had been pounded by 40 ft waves before docking safely at Dover harbour, more than ten hours after leaving the French port.

Eye witnesses said that the 8,000-tonne vessel, which is capable of carrying up to 1,400 passengers and about 300 vehicles, was badly damaged after huge waves buckled the upper car deck door, allowing water to pour on to the car deck.

About 150 passengers were on board the St Christopher when she left Calais at 3.30am in calm conditions. But some of the worst weather seen in the Channel, and a capsized bulk carrier in the mouth of Dover harbour, prevented her from docking until 2pm.

Mr Paul Haselwood, a passenger on the ferry, said: "Most of the children seemed to be treating it as a great adventure. But when the upper car deck doors buckled there was a terrific bang, and many of the women were screaming hysterically."

Mr Haselwood, a chartered accountant from Annerley, south London, said: "We first knew something was wrong about an hour and twenty minutes after we left Calais."

"We heard an urgent message on the ship's Tannoy asking the car deck crew to go below, and chain up all the loose cars and lorries. But they later came back up, saying that all the vehicles were moving about, and it was too dangerous to go down there."

Generators lined up for farms

By John Young

The Ministry of Agriculture was operating yesterday what it described as standard emergency procedures to help farmers affected by Thursday night's storms.

Those included the provision of stand-by generators for those whose electricity supply was still cut off, although most farms have their own generators.

Dairy farmers are particularly dependent on electricity to operate their milking parlours but a more pressing difficulty is likely to be the inability of bulk milk collection tankers to negotiate roads still blocked.

Farmers throughout southern and eastern England have suffered damage to buildings, livestock and grain in storage, but the hardest-hit sector appears to have been horticulture. Hundreds of glass-houses were destroyed.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, is expected to make a statement but it is unlikely the Government will offer any special assistance.

Meanwhile the countryside is likely to be left blacker by the loss of many trees. Although millions of new ones have been planted in the past 20 years, there is a "generation gap" between them and the great oaks and beeches planted a century or more ago.

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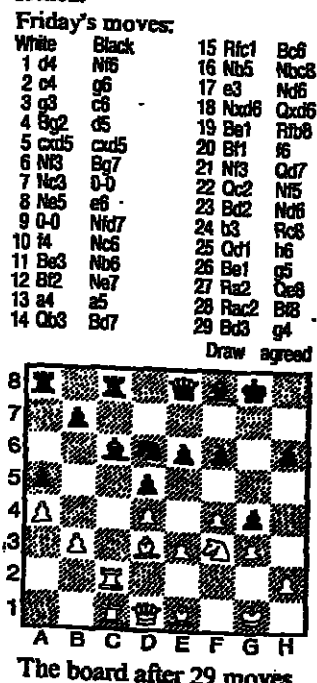
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سكنا من الامم

Recall selection but not by stealth, Boyson tells Tories

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

The Government's education reforms will fail unless it reintroduces some form of selection in secondary schools, Sir Rhodes Boyson, Conservative MP for Brent North, said yesterday.

Sir Rhodes, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, said grammar schools and secondary moderns should return by the front door instead of the back, as the Government apparently intended. "Anything else will be a fudge."

He told a conference organized by the National Council for Educational Standards that educating bright and dull children together was cruel.

Grammar schools, until they were swept away by the comprehensive tide of the mid-1960s, had given one of the best educations in the world to children from the poorest homes, Sir Rhodes said. Secondary moderns had given their pupils an excellent basic education.

Sir Rhodes, who was educated at a grammar school,

was headmaster, successively, of a secondary modern, a grammar school and a comprehensive.

He said a recent government investigation had shown that half the 1,295,000 people who were unemployed for more than a year were functionally illiterate. "They're unemployable; they can't even read danger signs. And that's after 11 years of compulsory education."

Britain should return, like the United States and the Soviet Union, to some form of selective secondary education, Sir Rhodes said. "Only thus can we approach excellence and turn our backs on egalitarianism."

Mr Martin Rogers, Chief Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, which represents most of the big public schools, told the conference that the Government's reforms did not go nearly far enough.

He called for the abolition of free state education and the introduction of means-tested

fees. He said tax revenue alone could not cover the whole cost of education.

"Unless we accept this important principle we can only expect provision for education to decline. Parents prize education very highly and many are already willing to pay in order to get a better deal for their children."

He said schools should also be allowed to raise capital in the commercial market.

"We must throw our prejudices overboard and be willing to accept resources from wherever they come."

Mr Rogers said teachers' strikes were a form of child abuse and ought to be made illegal.

Mrs Anne Sofer, an education spokeswoman for the SDP, questioned whether the Government's national curriculum was "in anybody's remotest fantasy, deliverable". She said there was already a serious shortage of teachers in three of the subjects that the Government proposed making compulsory.

Handicapped children could suffer from the Government's plan to allow schools to opt out of local authority control, the National Union of Teachers said yesterday.

It fears that the proposed grant-maintained schools will refuse to accept children with special needs, either because they want to be elite or because they will have no access to the necessary support services.

Womanly shape is the new regime

By Liz Smith, Fashion Editor
The archetypal Parisienne is back in fashion. Bared shoulders swathed in silk, a provocative curve to her hips and an accentuated waist all add up to a womanly silhouette that wins over the sharp-shouldered amazons of the past seasons.

Add an expanse of leg exposed by the short skirts and shorts that are seen in nearly all the collections and it is obvious that a major new line has emerged.

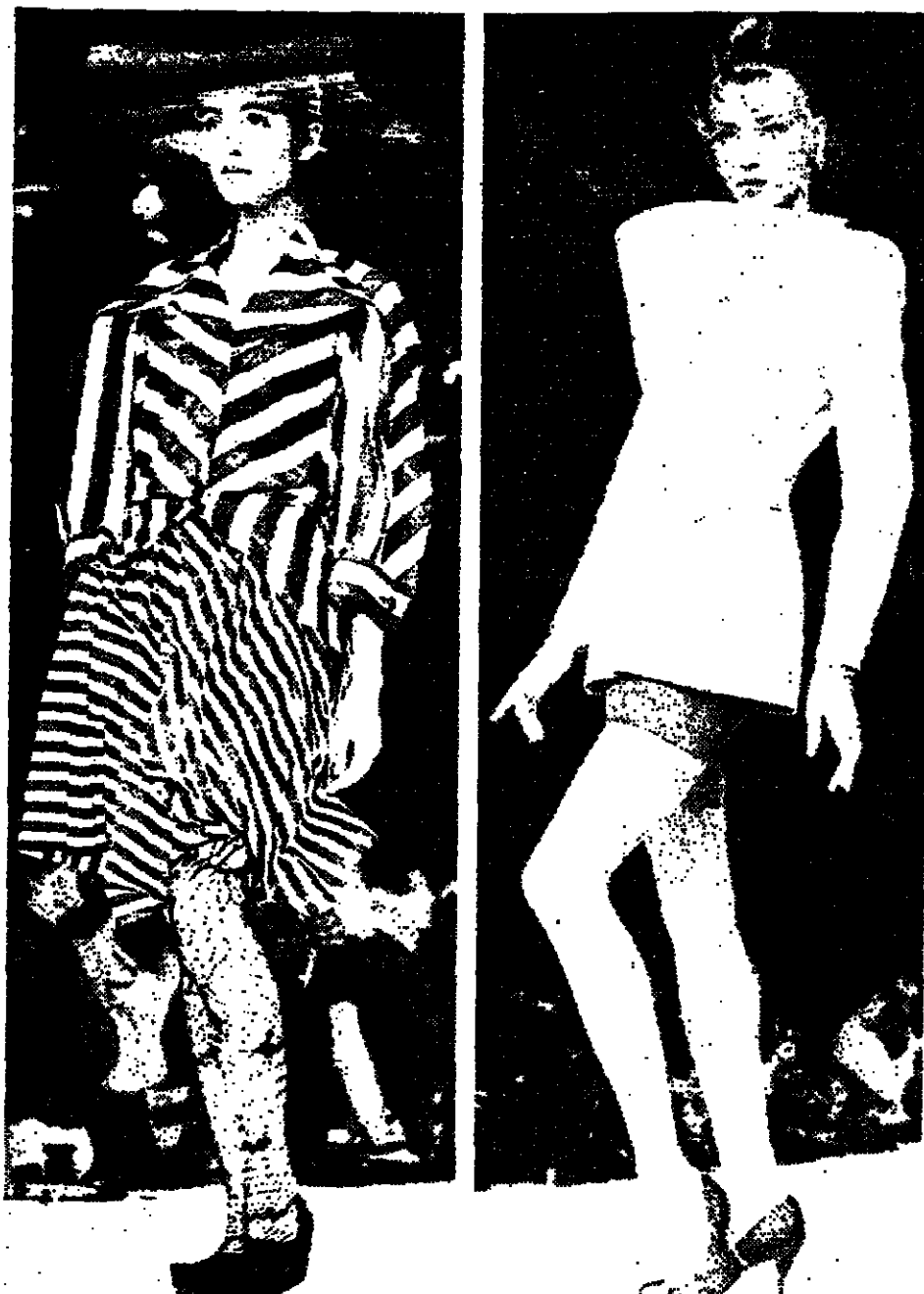
At the weekend of fashion shows in the French capital of style the stars were at pains to look different, but a uniform style has begun to emerge.

Miegler and Montana, designers who were seemingly locked into their sci-fi fantasies, have come down to earth to provide women with a shapely line they can enjoy wearing. Montana particularly displays a gentler cut.

Even Issey Miyake, whose followers have a reverential respect for his sculptural designs, conforms to the new mood.

The shows continue this week with the big guns such as Chanel, Valentino, and Dior, with Yves Saint Laurent firing his fashion shots last.

The real stars of the shows will be announced on Wednesday night with the presentation of six fashion Oscars at a gala ceremony at the Opera. Reports on the Paris collections will appear in full in tomorrow's fashion page.



Stripes by Issey Miyake (left); Montana's pelican-collar jacket (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Portfolio - Gold - Claim nets £8,000 at deadline

With only three minutes to the deadline, Mr Felix Levy tried to dial his claim call on Saturday and could not get through straight away.

"I could not even double-check my numbers and time ran out while I was on the phone", Mr Levy, who had been unable to check his card earlier, said.

A retired chartered structural engineer from Chichester, West Sussex, Mr Levy and his wife Fiona plan to take a holiday with their £8,000.

The other weekly winner also received £8,000, as there was no claimant the previous week. Mrs Mary Evans, a retired health visitor from Millbrook, Tor Point, Cornwall, has some things that need to be done to her house.

There was no daily winner on Friday or Saturday, bringing today's accumulated prize to £12,000. Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

£29 Spanish holiday sale

Hundreds of £29 holidays to Spain go on sale this month as part of a price-cutting summer programme from Skytours.

The sale of bargain, self-catering, week-long holidays, worth a total of £20 million, will begin on Thursday and last until the end of next month. Mr Charles Newbold, the company's managing director, said yesterday: "We shall not be undercut by other operators".

Baker's news report

Mr Kenneth Baker's radical plans for Britain's schools are to be the subject of a special television news report this week, made by himself (Our Media Editor writes).

The Secretary of State for Education and Science was approached by Channel 4 News and provided with film crew, producer and graphics

team. He was asked to go out and interview teachers, students and parents and present his educational vision for the future.

He visited Croydon, Liverpool, Northampton and Haringey.

The report is due for transmission on Wednesday.

Anti-crime drive takes to the road

By Ian Smith

Kirkby new town, once reputed to be Merseyside's most lawless area, will this week be the launch point for a nationwide crime prevention drive called the Roadshow.

The principle object of the travelling campaign will be to stimulate discussion at local level on how crime can be prevented.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, will arrive in Kirkby on Wednesday to launch the campaign, which is aimed at local authorities, commerce, industry and voluntary organizations.

Delegates from those bodies will be urged to adopt crime prevention initiatives and emphasis will be placed on the importance of inter-agency co-operation.

Representatives will be encouraged to report back to their organizations on crime prevention lessons to be learnt from the Roadshow.

The campaign is supported by the Local Authority Association, the Home Office, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives.

The idea of the 16-day Roadshow, which will visit most parts of England and Wales, evolved during two crime prevention seminars in Downing Street last year, with the Prime Minister as host.

Kirkby was built as an

overspill town for south Merseyside in the 1950s and 1960s and had the country's first comprehensive school.

But laudable ideals crumbled as quickly as the high rise flats which housed families moved from the Scottie Road district of Liverpool.

A vast industrial estate, which initially provided thousands of jobs, rapidly declined.

Its selection and setting for the 2-Care television crime series did little for its dwindling reputation and with only one in four of the 58,000 population working, many turned to crime to supplement their unemployment benefit.

Kirkby borough council, with government assistance, embarked on a demolition and renovation programme to replace festering tower blocks with conventional two-storey homes.

Proof that high rise flat life engendered crime is demonstrated by the fact that during the first half of this year one third of the town's 1,000 burglaries took place in one tower block.

Crime prevention initiatives now adopted include Industrial Watch, the first scheme in Britain in which factory owners and staff protect each other's properties, and a co-operative alarm system whereby shopkeepers ring competitors to warn them of pilfers.

Search for fugitive widens

By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

Two weeks after Nikolaus Chastney escaped from a Yorkshire police station while facing trial on cocaine charges, police and Customs agents are searching for him on three continents.

A senior West German investigator says Mr Chastney is alleged to have operated in the United States, Latin America and South America as well as Europe in the past 14 years.

He is wanted by West German police in connection with the robbery of a firm of jewellers. They think they know where he is but official comment was not available. An American agent suggested at the weekend that he could be in Florida, where it is thought he would work for some time.

Mr Chastney admitted to Customs interrogators before his escape from a police cell in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, that he had access to "escape kits" including money and documents. Police investigating his escape found a grappling hook in the police station yard which he used to climb over a wall and evidence that a car was waiting outside.

Last week, Mr Colin Sampson, chief constable of West Yorkshire, admitted that a police mistake had led to the escape but he would not go into details.

Mr Chastney was held at Dewsbury as an "informer in residence" and he could have been a crucial witness for the Crown against others in cases not expected to come to court until late next year.

He was kept in a special high security suite at Dewsbury police station and he was visited by Customs investigators from the specialist cocaine unit. However, his custody was the responsibility of the local police.

In the days before he vanished, he was seen by his solicitor, from Sir David Napley's firm, and his wife, Mrs Charlotte Chastney. After he escaped, his wife was arrested and charged with an offence under the new Drug Trafficking Offences Act.

Mrs Chastney was initially remanded into police custody at Guildhall Magistrates' Court but was later remanded to Holloway prison.

Cleveland case records untangled by computer

By Peter Davenport

Ten computer operators who have worked long hours of overtime for the past three weeks should this week provide answers to some key questions in the Cleveland child abuse inquiry.

The judicial inquiry, which today will hear its thirty-eighth day of evidence, has been plagued by confusion surrounding the exact numbers of children who were diagnosed as victims, how they first came to be examined and what has happened to them since.

Council officials have been unable to say how many of the children taken from their homes after consultants diagnosed sexual abuse are still separated from their families.

Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, the judge heading the inquiry, has said that the information was "an absolutely vital part" of the inquiry.

For the past three weeks Miss Patricia Tighe, the computer development officer with the council's social services department, and nine staff have been working on eight terminals in room 63 on the third floor of the Civic Centre in Middlesbrough to analyze records to provide many of the answers.

So far the team has assembled its information on more than 1,000 individuals involved in cases of child physical, mental and sexual abuse in Cleveland between January and August this year.

home. They are to be sold early next year.

The sale is to coincide with a revival of *Bitter Sweet* by the New Sadler's Wells Opera.

In Switzerland, Mr Graham Payn, Coward's lifelong friend and chief executor of his estate, confirmed that the proceeds would be placed in a special trust to benefit several theatre charities.

"Noel would have wanted that, I am sure", Mr Payn said.

"He would never sell any of his pictures, but he did give some away to charities and friends."

"He wouldn't exhibit them

either, although he was asked several times. He used to say: 'This is my fun'."

Mr Payn described how Coward gave up painting watercolours on the command of Sir Winston Churchill who said oils would allow him to cover over his mistakes. He later gave up oils in favour of gouache.

The extent of the treasure trove will be disclosed at Christie's on Thursday.

In the meantime, Mr Payn will be in London on Monday to advise at auctions for the female lead in *Bitter Sweet*, the first professional revival in London since the original in 1929.

Hotel beds used to cut wait for eye operations

A drive begins today to reduce waiting lists of patients needing minor eye surgery on the National Health Service (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

Under the week-long Operation Cataract, funded

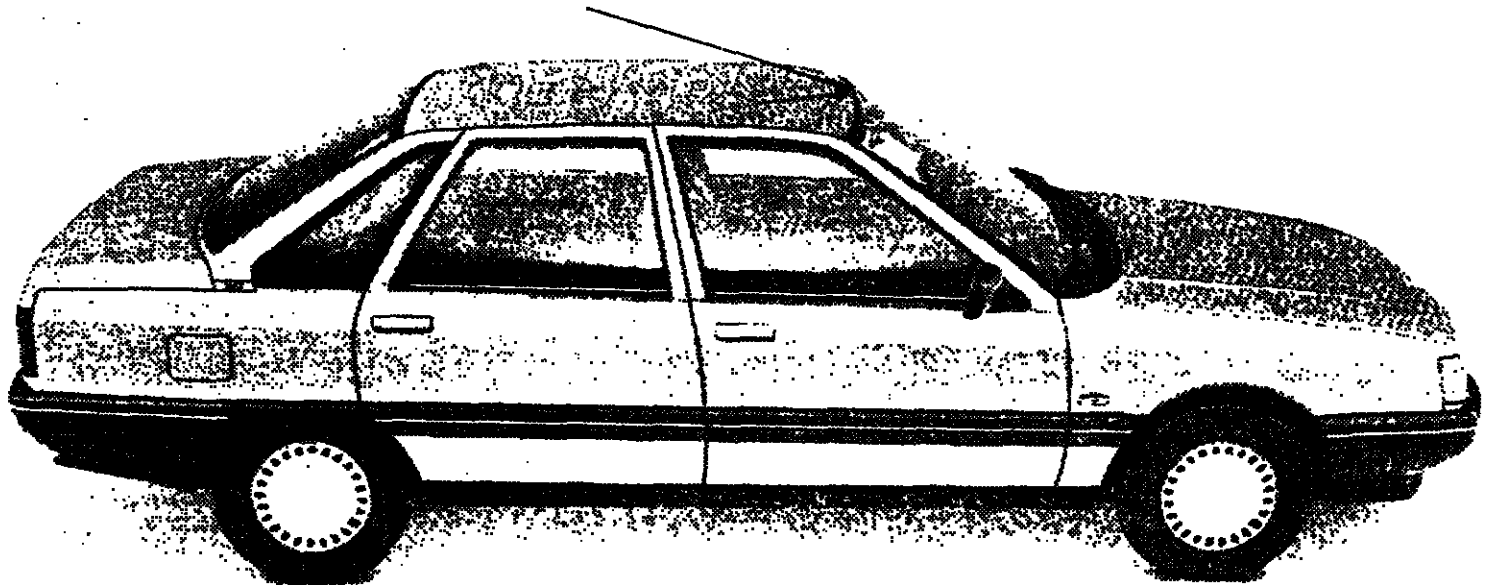
jointly by the South West Thames Regional Health Authority and the international Impact foundation, 100 patients will have their sight restored by two surgeons working in shifts at Worthing Hospital, West Sussex.

By reducing the need for scarce hospital beds, the operation will be substantially cheaper.

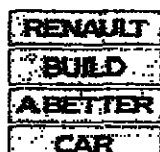
Ophthalmic surgeons at Worthing had reduced the waiting lists to less than a year but were unable to do more

because of a shortage of beds. Impact, based in Geneva, is paying to accommodate the patients at the three-star Berkeley Hotel in Worthing, and for their implanted lenses. The NHS is contributing £25,000.

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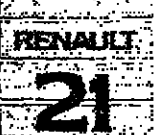


Figure quoted is weekly equivalent of 33 months rental over 36 month period on Renault 21 TL after payment of 3 months rental in advance based on price correct at time of going to press. All contract hire rentals are subject to VAT. Offer applies to business users only and is subject to credit status and availability. RENAULT recommend castrol lubricants.



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Ministers consider linking court fines to offenders' pay

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office ministers are considering introducing an experiment relating the size of fines directly to people's pay.

Offenders now find a set sum of money would, if the experiments worked, in future have to pay a number of days' wages.

The idea would be to reduce unfairness caused by richer people being able more easily than poor to pay fines as at present levied. Legislation would be needed to introduce a system on the lines of those already working abroad.

Lord Henderson of Brompton has tabled an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill to introduce a day fine system. The amendment is on behalf of the parliamentary all-party Penal Affairs Group. The committee stage of the Bill begins in the House of Lords tomorrow.

Impetus is also being given by Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, to moves for greater fairness in fining. He is seeking a change in the law which would enable magistrates to take account of an accused's wealth when fixing a fine.

His proposed amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill has the support of Lord Denning and senior judges. Under it magistrates could have the right to impose fines according to a defendant's means. They are now required to take into account a defendant's

poverty when fixing the fine but not his affluence.

Research done by the Vera Institute of Justice concluded that when the income of the offender was borne in mind as well as the seriousness of the offence, fine defaulting was less of a problem. Offenders, even poor people, were more able to pay.

If fines were better related to means to pay, there would be less pressure on the prison system. Fine defaulters make up about a fifth of prison receptions. But usually the time spent inside is short.

That suggests that guidance given in the official handbook, *The Sentence of the Court*, may not be enough. Parliament has provided specifically that a magistrates' court must, in fixing the amount of the fine, "take into consideration among other things the means of the person on whom the fine is imposed so far as they appear or are known to the court".

The book says it may be necessary to reduce the fine below what would otherwise be appropriate if that sum was more than the offender could be fairly required to pay within a reasonable time.

One of the aims of expressing a fine in terms of a person's wages would be to make it more attractive to comply. Fines make up a significant percentage of sentences for indictable offences

than they used to. The percentage fell from 51.1 in 1975 to 39 in 1986.

Mr Paul Cavadin, of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, points out, however, that the fine is still by far the most frequently used sentence in British courts: 95 per cent of those committing summary offences are fined. He says of defaulters that even a small proportion in jail can pose difficulties for a hard-pressed prison system.

Sweden, West Germany and Austria have day fine systems under which the amount is arrived at by multiplying a number reflecting the gravity of the offence by a sum which varies in proportion to the offender's income.

The way the West German system works is shown by the accompanying table, prepared from information provided by Dr Hans-Joerg Albrecht, who has made a study of fines at the Max-Planck Institute for foreign and international penal law in Freiburg.

A first offence of drunken driving with no one injured and no damage would normally merit a 35-day fine. For someone with a net income of £5,000 a year that would be £479, while £25,000 a year would increase the fine to £2,397.

A first offence of theft of £100 with no breaking and entry would usually result in a 30-day fine: £411 for a net income of £5,000 and £2,055 for one of £25,000.

There would normally be a fine of 50 days for a first offence of assault with no broken bones but with the victim requiring medical attention, although able to walk away from the doctor afterwards. That would mean a fine of £685 for someone with a net income of £5,000 and £3,425 for one of £25,000.

WEST GERMAN DAY FINES

These fines are normal for the type of offence

Drunk driving: 1st offence, no injuries, no damage, 35 day fine.					
Net income —	£5,000	£10,000	£15,000	£20,000	£25,000
Fine —	£479	£958	£1,437	£1,916	£2,397
Theft: 1st offence, no breaking and entry, £100 taken, 30 day fine.					
Net income —	£5,000	£10,000	£15,000	£20,000	£25,000
Fine —	£411	£822	£1,233	£1,644	£2,055
Assault: 1st offence, no broken bones, some medical attention, victim able to walk away from seeing doctor, 50 day fine.					
Net income —	£5,000	£10,000	£15,000	£20,000	£25,000
Fine —	£685	£1,370	£2,055	£2,740	£3,425

Motorway report

Bridge spending 'needs to treble'

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The Government has been urged to treble spending on the maintenance of bridges from £65 million to £200 million for five years to clear a backlog of work.

In a submission to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Freight Transport Association says the Government has instituted special measures to clear a backlog of motorway repairs and should do the same for bridges. "It is vital that the industrial arteries of this country can be safeguarded".

Main motorway repairs are:

Midlands

M1 Leicestershire: contraflow between jns 23 and 24 (Loughborough/Nottingham).
M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Worcester north); southbound entry at jn 5, and northbound entry at jn 6; contraflow between jns 5 and 7.
M5 West Midlands: lane closures between jns 1 and 2 (West Bromwich/Birmingham West); southbound entry slip at jn 1 and northbound entry at jn 2.
M5 Hereford/Worcester: lane closures and overnight contraflow between jns 4 and 5 (Bromsgrove/M42).

M54 West Midlands/Shropshire: lane closures in both directions between jns 4 and 5 (Telford east/Telford central); lane only eastbound at jn 6 (Telford West).

M6 West Midlands: lane closures between jns 4 and 5 (National Exhibition Centre).

M6 Staffordshire: contraflow between jns 11 and 12 (Cannock/Wolverhampton); northbound entry slip at jn 11 and southbound entry at jn 12 closed at times.

North

A62/M6 Cheshire: lane closures and contraflows on both motorways at the intersection.

A62 Lancashire/Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 21 and 22 (A60/A672); various slip road restrictions.

A62/M18 Humber: contraflow between jns 34 and 36 (19/Goolse).

A61 Greater Manchester: diversions at jn 5 (A58 Bolton).

A63 Greater Manchester: re-

strictions for widening of Barton Bridge, road reduced to two lanes for M63 construction at Portwood roundabout.
M42 Greater Manchester: contraflow between jns 4 and 6 (Manchester/Hale).
M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 2 and 3 at jn 32 of M1; slip road closures.
M4 West Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 39 and 40 (Wakefield/Dewsbury).
A1(M) County Durham: bridge painting at the Pit Laidie interchange.

Wales and the West

M4 Whitehall: contraflow between jns 17 and 18 (Chippington/A46 Bath).

M4 Aylesbury: eastbound lane restrictions at the Severn Bridge.

M4 South Gloucestershire: bridge repairs at jn 35 (near Pen-y-Cock).

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures between jns 9 and 12 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

M5 Gloucestershire/Avon: resurfacing between jns 13 and 15 (Stroud/M4); contraflow and lane restrictions on/for closures between jns 5 and 7.

M5 Somerset/Devon: lane closures between jns 22 and 29 (Burnham-on-Sea/Exeter Airport).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: contraflow between jns 3 and 4 (Livingston/Bathgate).

M8 Strathclyde: lane closures in both directions at jn 6 (Newhouse); outside lane closures between jns 27 and 29 (Renfrew/A740).

M9 Lothian/Central: resurfacing westbound with two-way traffic eastbound between jns 4 and 6 (Bathgate/Falkirk); local diversion at jn 4.

M74/A74 Strathclyde: lane and carriageway closures between Glasgow Zoo and Glasgow.

M80 Central: northbound carriageway closed between jns 5 and 9 (Bankhead/M9).

M85 Tayside: contraflow at Priarton Bridge.

M876 Central: inside lane closed in both directions between jns 1 (Falkirk) and M80.

M90 Tayside: southbound carriageway closed between jns 8 and 9 (Arlary/Muirmount interchange); two-way traffic northbound.

M90 Fife: single lane traffic northbound between jns 3 and 4 (Cowdenbeath/Fife).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

Electric blankets warning

By Gregory Weingarten

Millions of Britons run a nightly risk of electrocution from electric blankets. Research shows that more than half of the electric blankets used in Britain are faulty and should be serviced or destroyed.

Warwickshire County Council discovered that 5,000 out of 9,000 blankets owned by local householders and sent to manufacturers for testing were faulty or unsafe.

Home Office figures show that in 1985, faulty or misused electric blankets caused 2,118 fires, resulting in 32 deaths and 306 injuries.

In the Warwickshire County Council survey, a joint study with blanket manufacturers and safety organizations, residents in the Stratford-on-Avon area were asked to send their blankets to the manufacturer for free testing.

When the 9,000 electric blankets were submitted, many plugs were in poor condition, were wrongly wired or had incorrect fuses.

The Consumer Safety Unit, part of the Department of Trade and Industry, hopes county councils will join a campaign to encourage householders to have their blankets tested before the winter.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents recommends that blankets should be tested every two years.

The Foreign Office is preparing to welcome senior Warsaw Pact military officers when they arrive next month to observe, for the first time, a British armed forces exercise in this country, codenamed Purple Warrior, under the Stockholm agreement signed last year.

Representatives from the



Designer legwear given a Tory lift

Mrs Amanda Lindsay is the kind of entrepreneur the Government is keen to encourage. (Our Employment Affairs Correspondent writes.)

Mrs Lindsay (above), owner and sole employee of De Monetti Hosiery of Brighton, set up her business producing printed designer tights with a £7,000 bank loan and the £40 a week enterprise allowance.

She worked throughout the night producing a batch of tights emblazoned on each leg with the blue and red logo of

the Tory torch in time for the Conservative party conference. She was rewarded when Mr John Cope, Minister of State for Employment with responsibility for small businesses, brandished a pair of the tights from the platform.

Mrs Lindsay, born in Brazil and trained in textile design at Huddersfield Polytechnic, was both delighted and astonished.

She said: "Mr Cope came to see the new premises in Brighton where I was producing the tights and stockings with

various patterns and motifs on them. Then at very short notice I had an order for more than 300 pairs for the Tory conference."

"There is only me working in the business and as each pair takes up to 15 minutes to print, it was impossible. I produced as many as I could and then had an order for more. I worked all night and let them have 174 pairs. All of them sold."

They went for £4.50 a pair. (Photograph: John Rogers).

Rented property: 1

Tax relief needed to leap cost barrier

The newspaper advertisement seems to offer a wide choice of flats but the details make grim reading. In east London, there is a one-bedroom flat for £85 a week in Clapham, south-west London, a twin-bedded flat for £130 a week and in Islington, north London, a room with a shower for £60 a week.

Many of the people who want that sort of accommodation find the prices a tremendous strain, while private landlords find that significantly lower rents are not worth the business. In other parts of the country, rents may be lower but so are salaries.

The private sector invariably appears to offer poor value, certainly compared with buying a property and gaining mortgage tax relief.

However, the rented sector is desirable and necessary to allow people choice and the freedom to move about the country.

In 1914, the private rented sector represented about 90 per cent of housing tenure. By last year, it had declined to 8 per cent. As the Government said in its White Paper on housing last month, rent control, preventing property owners from getting an adequate return on their investment, was as much to blame for the decline as the attraction of home ownership.

After concentrating on the increase in home ownership in its first two terms in office, the Conservative Government is now set to boost renting in the private sector. In the first of two articles, Christopher Worman, Property Correspondent, examines the plight of those who want to rent privately but have found the lack of choice and cost a barrier.

The demand for rented property is strong. Estate agents specializing in the rented market, such as PKL Ltd in London, have lists covering all price brackets, and they remain busy.

Not everyone can afford to pay £2,000 a week for a flat in Mayfair. Shac, London's first housing aid centre, says that in addition to high rents, nearly all accommodation agencies require a month's rent in advance, a deposit of a month's rent, and an agency fee of about two weeks' rent.

It was once possible, even in London, to arrive looking for work and move into a cheap flat while more suitable permanent accommodation was found. "The decline of this sector in London has been more rapid perhaps than elsewhere, and because demand for all tenures is high, those rented properties that remain are both expensive and hard to find", a Shac report says.

In the past year, as the Government has urged the private sector to take more interest in the rented market, the response has been keen in principle, less so in practice.

Mr Tim Melville-Ross, head of the Nationwide Anglia Building Society, strongly supports the idea but says that no real progress will be made until the Treasury recognizes the need for a significant fiscal incentive to support the provision of private rented housing.

Mr David Couttie, the Halifax Building Society's housing development controller, argues that at present the tax system puts private rented housing at a disadvantage.

"We could build profitable rented housing if suitable landlords were given capital allowances for these projects and their tenants (I would prefer to call them customers) received tax relief at the same rate as mortgage borrowers."

The House-Builders' Federation takes a similar view, arguing that without subsidy, privately rented property cannot provide the solution for those at whom it is aimed.

Research by the HBF shows that with house price stability and low prices at the lower end of the market in the North,

private renting might be broadly competitive with owner-occupation in limited segments. In the South-east, the gap between existing subsidised rents and open market rents is huge, only to be closed by subsidy to the tenant or allowances to the landlord.

In the absence of subsidies, Mr Roger Humber, HBF director, believes the Government's expressed wish to close the North/South divide and increase mobility is "in cloud cuckoo land".

One of the main hopes for the Government has been the assured tenancy scheme, introduced in the Housing Act of 1980, which allows free market rents with security of tenure, outside the provision of the Rent Act. Earlier this month, the Department of the Environment published the results of a monitoring exercise on the 217 approved landlords for the scheme, which covers newly built dwellings and, since January this year, dwellings that have undergone substantial works.

The average rent in England and Wales is £2,040 a year — £2,548 in Greater London and £1,968 elsewhere — and the total number of lettings 2,998: scarcely enough to make an impact on the problem.

Tomorrow: will the Government's plans work?

£10m to foster small urban business

By Peter Davenport

A £10 million fund to encourage small businesses to help to revitalize the inner cities is being aimed at the Government's 16 task force areas.

The fund has been launched by investors in industry, which claims to be the world's largest source of venture capital. Last year, it invested £368 million in almost 1,000 businesses. The new venture is committed to the smaller end of the market.

The fund will concentrate on equity investments in the £20,000 to £50,000 area, particularly among people with ideas for new promising businesses that will generate jobs in the inner cities.

It will operate in the 16 inner city task force areas — Spitalfields, North Kensington and North Peckham in London, St Paul's in Bristol, Handsworth in Birmingham, Coventry, Doncaster, Hartlepool, Chapeltown in Leeds, Highfields in Leicester, Moss Side in Manchester, North Central Middlesbrough, Hyson Green in Nottingham, Preston, Rochdale and Wolverhampton.

The organization explained

that it had operated local offices in many of the cities for a number of years.

Money from the fund will be used to take minority shareholdings in new businesses to provide the owners with a source of stable long-term finance.

The inner city task forces are in areas of high unemployment and the Government believes small local businesses to be a means of providing jobs.

Letters, page 17

Russians braced for icy Falklands war drill

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The Foreign Office is preparing to welcome senior Warsaw Pact military officers when they arrive next month to observe, for the first time, a British armed forces exercise in this country, codenamed Purple Warrior, under the Stockholm agreement signed last year.

Representatives from the

Warsaw Pact countries will be among 40 observers who will spend several days in Scotland watching a Falklands-style amphibious landing which will involve 20,000 men and 39 ships including the aircraft carriers, Ark Royal and Illustrious.

The exercise will cost the Ministry of Defence more than £5 million but the Foreign Office is picking up the bill for the observers, since they will

be here under diplomatic status.

No expense is being spared. When the Russians and their allies arrive at their hotel in Stranraer, they will find a pantechicon parked outside filled with 100 pairs of wellington boots and 100 sweaters, hats, anoraks, gloves and even binoculars.

The weather is promising to be so bad that every possible

item of clothing will be provided to keep the observers warm. The clothing and the binoculars will have to be returned.

Three coaches have also been laid on to take them to the scene of battle.

Interpreters have been hired to explain in Russian and German why the Galloway peninsula, Arran and Kintyre have been renamed Kaig. For the exercise scenario, Kaig is

an independent group of islands about 1,500 miles west of the British Isles and 400 miles south of its nearest neighbour, "Orange". Kaig and Orange come into conflict and the British task force is sent to sort them out.

The organizers of the exercise, which runs from November 4 to 21, said yesterday that it was the biggest tri-service landing since the Falklands.

Barristers to vote on brochure adverts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A ballot of the 5,500 practising barristers in England and Wales is to be held on whether they should be able to send out brochures advertising their work.

The decision was made after a heated debate at the annual general meeting of the Bar, which agreed a new advertising and publicity code, as well as a new code of conduct for the profession and a mutual insurance scheme.

The new code of conduct will allow barristers to appear without solicitors in crown court cases for the first time, where that is not contrary to the client's interests.

It also brings in new rules under which barristers will be able to submit bills to solicitors while cases are proceeding. Solicitors will be required to pay the bills within three months of receipt, regardless of whether the client has paid the solicitor or not.

The new advertising code, agreed at the meeting in London on Saturday, would enable chambers to send out brochures describing their work on request and permit barristers to place entries in legal directories approved by the Bar Council.

However, there were strong reservations, particularly from the northern circuit, that brochures would be the "thin end of the wedge", sent out by clerks indiscriminately.

After a long debate, barristers voted by 106 to 77 in favour of the new code. However, it was agreed that the issue be put to the Bar in a ballot.

Yesterday, Mr Peter Scott QC, Bar chairman, said that the meeting's approval of a mutual insurance scheme, which he hoped would be in force next spring, was of great importance.

"The Bar has become aware of the need for corporate action on insurance", he said. "We are not getting the service we want from the insurance market and brokers, and are running a risk that problems will develop because people are not properly insured."

'Packaged' legal cover proposed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Legal advice packages at a fixed cost for members of trade unions, clubs and company employees are being considered by the Law Society.

Under such schemes, used by six million people in the United States, union or club members would pay a sum in their subscriptions, entitling them to initial legal advice, or a larger sum for comprehensive advice.

The packages were among a number of measures outlined by Mr Andrew Lockley, the society's director of legal services, at the lawyers' annual meeting in Vienna at the weekend. They are being examined by the society to widen access to legal advice in the face of government curbs on legal aid.

"The last thing we want to do is to undermine the legal aid scheme", Mr Lockley said. "But we must give everybody access to justice, not just the very rich and very poor but also the middle income group."

Labour fire

Police are investigating a weekend arson attack on the Labour Party's headquarters in Walworth Road, south London. An incendiary device started a small fire on a window sill.

BBC goes grey

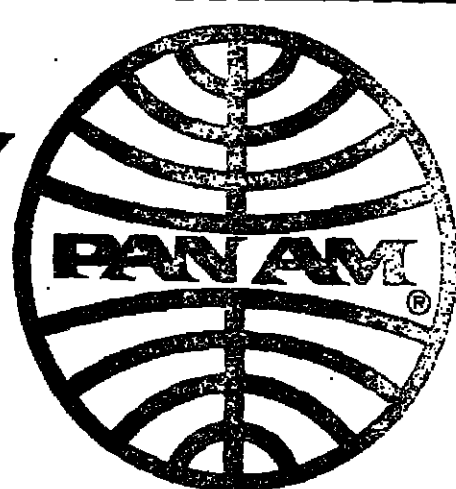
The BBC is starting this week to replace with two-tone grey the old green livery of its fleet of 1,800 lorries and cars.

Cat to rescue

An abandoned baby girl was rescued yesterday after being found in the grounds of an old people's home in Bramcote, Nottingham, by the warden's cat.

**3000 SEATS TO AMERICA DAILY.
(FOR LESS BREAD.)**

9 FLIGHTS A DAY TO 7 MAJOR U.S. GATEWAYS AT LESS THAN 5p A MILE.



WORLD SUMMARY

Anglican envoy on Waite mission

An envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury has visited Syria and Lebanon in a bid to secure the release of Mr Terry Waite and others being held hostage, it was disclosed last night (Our Foreign Staff writes).

The announcement by Lambeth Palace followed a reported offer from the Syrian Government to help in negotiations to free British hostages. Mr John Lytle, Lambeth Palace spokeswoman, said that Mr John Lytle, the Archbishop of Canterbury's secretary for public affairs, interrupted a holiday in Cyprus to make the trip.

She called it a useful visit, but Mr Lytle added: "Given all the factors, it would be too foolish to be too optimistic." Lambeth Palace refused to say what happened when Mr Lytle visited Lebanon or what information, if any, he was given last week about Mr Waite.

Sweden role in Kabul

Islamabad (Reuters) — Mr Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate, said yesterday that a Swedish-led international peacekeeping force was a key part of his plans for a peace settlement in Afghanistan.

He said after meeting Pakistani leaders here that the Deputy Foreign Minister of Sweden had "indicated" that Stockholm would accept such a role during preliminary talks in Los Angeles. Mr Hammer has visited Kabul, Moscow, Rome and now Islamabad in recent days in a crusade to end the nine-year-old guerrilla war.

● PESHAWAR: Mr Maulawi Mohammed Yunus Khales was unanimously elected chief of the seven-party Afghan Resistance Alliance, rebel sources said (AFP reports).

Britons Backing for Sarney

Lusaka (Reuters) — Zambia is holding four British missionaries who entered the country from Zimbabwe earlier this month, the British High Commission said yesterday.

A British spokesman said that Peter Hammond, Lewis John Pocock, Robert William Brown, and Christopher Lyndon were detained at a security road block on October 7, after entering Zambia by car at the border town of Livingstone on their way to Malawi. They had cameras and videos with them as well as bibles. No charges had been made against them.

Armenians in protest

Moscow (AP) — Police in the Armenian capital of Yerevan broke up a protest by at least 1,000 people yesterday, the second day of massive public demonstrations in the small Soviet republic bordering Turkey, according to dissident sources here.

The demonstrations were in support of Armenian national rights in the village of Chardaklu in neighbouring Soviet Azerbaijan. On Saturday, at least 3,000 people marched through Yerevan to demand the closure of a chemical plant and nuclear power station.

Campaign Ozal is on loans confident

A campaign has been launched by Britain's leading pressure group on Third World aid, the World Development Movement, to persuade the EEC to turn more than £1,000 million in loans to developing countries into outright grants (Paul Valley writes).

The move comes in response to the failure of the world's bankers in Washington last month to adopt the proposals by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, to alleviate the debts of the poorest countries in Africa.

Threat to Olympics

Calgary, Alberta (AP) — A small band of Cree Indians, forgotten when Canada made peace with its native people, is threatening to disrupt the 1988 Winter Olympics to press their claim to traditional hunting grounds.

The land claim by the 457-member Lubicon Lake Indian band, who live in northern Alberta 375 miles from Calgary, has embarrassed the hosts of Canada's first Winter Olympics, which start on February 13.

The Indians are urging a boycott of the Games and planning demonstrations.

The yuppie millionaire's guide to the good life

From Charles Bremner New York

America is chock-a-block these days with upmarket magazines which advise on how to acquire money or spend it, or both.

Along with the older glossies, such as *Connoisseur* and *Money* magazine, now 15 years old, there are the new arrivals, such as *Condé Nast's Traveller*, edited by Mr Harold Evans, the former editor of *The Times*.

But none celebrates the joys of affluence so blatantly as the latest newcomer, called simply *Millionaire*. Launched with parties in New York and Los Angeles this month, it makes no bones about its clientele. They are the *nouveaux riches*, and proud of it.

Future anthropologists could deduce much of the money ethic of 1980s America from a browse through *Millionaire*, which bears the subtitle "Lifestyles of the working rich". Even the advertisements appeal to indulgence. "Absolute power corrupts absolutely" goes the pitch in the full page for *Maserati*.

The publisher of *Millionaire* is Mr



Very models of nouveaux riches: the cover of *Millionaire* magazine.

Douglas Lambert, the Florida millionaire who started *Playgirl*. He says he is aiming not at the older, idle variety of rich, but at the younger battalions who have emerged from the business boom of the Reagan years, "the person out there who is earning money and wants to spend it on nice things".

He says: "I have no problem with that. I think the attitudes of the 1960s are gone." A brief excursion in Manhattan is enough to convince anyone that Mr Lambert is understating it. Eavesdrop on any gathering of under-35-year-olds and the topic is almost always related to money.

Being a millionaire does not amount to much any more in America. Six-figure salaries are no rarity for the yuppie classes, and plenty of New York couples in their twenties are buying homes with seven-figure price tags. Both *Forbes* and *Fortune* magazines last month issued new league tables of the rich, categorized as billionaires.

This week *Forbes* published its annual list of the 400 richest Americans. Forty-nine are worth more than \$1 billion (£600 million) and the poorest of them has \$225 million. The problem for many of the new achievers is how to acquire the manners and taste that are meant to go with the bank balance.

This is where *Millionaire* magazine comes in. "You deserve all the good things in life," Mr Lambert

says in an editorial laced with quotes justifying the enjoyment of wealth from Horace ("Why is fortune mine if I may not use it?") to P. T. Barnum.

The first edition carries a string of profiles of self-made millionaires and advises on the merits of rival private jets, noting that "some real buys are out there in used airplanes". Its toys section, headed with a quote from Aristotle, this time, suggests among other things a .38 revolver made of gold at \$10,000 — presumably to defend one's gains.

Prices are not quoted in the extensive section of the magazine on how to look like a millionaire. Yuppie models, male and female, strike page after page of assertive poses, showing off the designer power look.

Advice on how to acquire "simple elegance" comes from a two-page feature on Count Ghislain de Vogüé, the managing director of Moët et Chandon. The Count informs the reader where he buys his shirts and how well his London tailor knows his shape.

"I have my own style, my own

look. Sometimes he does suggest I am a little old-fashioned, but I don't care. After all, the Duke of Windsor looked the same all his life."

But the magazine's etiquette page offers useful advice, with reminders that wealth and power do not confer immunity from the need for manners.

Tips for millionaires on the move include the purchase of vibrating radio-pagers to avoid disrupting the Carnegie Hall when you are beeped in the middle of a concert.

Further advice might be to enjoy your riches while the going's good. More and more Americans feel the era of plenty is drawing to an end as the stock market suffers from daily jitters.

Atlantic Monthly, usually a good barometer, has just run a big cover story on America's impending "morning after," and Professor Ravi Batra, whose *The Great Depression of 1990* has been in the bestseller lists for months, is predicting "the worst economic turmoil in history, more cataclysm than mankind has yet seen."

Kuwait pressure for a break in Arab relations with Iran

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

Having allowed its press to demand American retaliation for the Iranian missile attack on the US-flagged Kuwaiti tanker, Sea Isle City, the Kuwaiti Government yesterday hinted that it would like Arab Gulf states to break diplomatic relations with Iran.

A special meeting of the Kuwaiti Cabinet to debate the incident ended last night with an appeal to Arab nations to adopt "a new approach to deal in a serious and effective manner with the latest Iranian violations".

The Kuwaitis clearly hope that some form of pan-Arab consensus can be obtained to put pressure on Iran, which still maintains full diplomatic relations with every Arab state except Iraq and Egypt.

Whether such political measures would now have any effect on the Tehran leadership, however, is an open question. Nor did a statement by Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, yesterday suggest that Kuwait's anger was going to influence events.

Dr Velayati was quoted by Tehran radio as saying that the missile attack on Friday was "foreseeable", and that "if the Americans and other foreign forces who have an active

military presence understand this bitter reality, we can have hopes for the future of the region". If this lesson was not understood, he added, then "they will learn more lessons in the future".

While Dr Velayati's words did not amount to an Iranian admission of responsibility for the attack on the Sea Isle City — something which has so far not come from Tehran — they made no secret of the Iranian leadership's satisfaction with the missile strike, which wounded 18 of the crew and blinded its American captain and a Filipino officer.

American military ordinance officers, who have now spent two days aboard the Sea Isle City, are convinced the projectile was an HY 2 Chinese-made Silkworm missile, although they are sceptical about Iran's ability to single out the ship for attack.

The US Navy apparently believes it may have been a lucky hit for the Iranians, whose missile could have struck any of the other tankers berthed at Kuwait's offshore terminal.

On Saturday the Kuwaiti newspaper, *Kuwait Times*, urged the Americans to retaliate against Iran, telling readers in a leading article that

Iranian fury over Gulf dead



Iranian Revolutionary Guards showing anti-American slogans in Tehran at the weekend as the bodies of six comrades killed in an incident with the US Navy in the Gulf last week were flown in. Also at the weekend, the last 55 bodies of 400 Iranian pilgrims killed in clashes with Saudi security forces in Mecca in July were brought home (Reuters reports from Nicosia). A Tehran Radio broadcast monitored in Nicosia said that senior Iranian officials, including the leader of the pilgrims, Mr Mehdi Karubi, were at Tehran's Mehrabad airport to receive the bodies.

Shultz tells Israel of need to take risks

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, ended a series of "intense, thorough, constructive and beneficial" sessions with Israel's top three politicians yesterday with a stern warning. There had to be real movement towards peace, he said. There were real risks in taking no risks.

After three sessions each with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, and Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister, and a long meeting with Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, he had to admit "I can't point to any

one thing and say we have gone from here to there."

He was frustrated, too, in his efforts to talk to leading Palestinians from the occupied territories, who had been invited to see him. None of the 10 turned up to see him, as part of a protest apparently organized by the Palestine Liberation Organization against the American decision to close its Washington office.

"I think they have missed something in not taking part in an invitation to a dialogue," Mr Shultz said. "It is contradictory for them to say they want to be heard, but when they are offered a di-

ologue not to take advantage of it."

Mr Shultz said he understood some of the Palestinians had not come because they had received death threats. "Peace has enemies," he said. "The enemies of peace and the purveyors of violence — what have they achieved for the Palestinian people? Nothing. I just hope the enemies of peace have second thoughts."

Mr Shultz made clear his worries about lack of progress in solving the Palestinian problem when he spoke at the Weizmann Institute near Tel Aviv yesterday morning. "No one improves the chances for peace by doing nothing at all,

by just sitting around," he said.

At a news conference later, he diplomatically made clear that he believes everyone he had seen was working and thinking hard to create new ideas for peace. But more than once he repeated a phrase from his speech about "the risks of taking no risks". Mr Shamir, he explained, was frightened of the risks of joining an international peace conference.

"If the situation just drifts on, people get the feeling that there is no hope. Then there tends to be a debilitating process. Therefore, if a process that is alive and moves allows

First Lady 'fine' after operation

From Michael Binyon Washington

Doctors yesterday made a final examination of the breast tissue removed from Mrs Nancy Reagan on Saturday, after the White House physician announced that preliminary examination had found no evidence that cancer had spread into lymph nodes or the area surrounding the lesion.

President Reagan returned yesterday to Bethesda Naval Hospital to be with his wife, who was said to be making a good recovery from the 50-minute operation to remove her left breast. He said she was feeling "just fine", although experiencing the normal discomfort after an operation. She is expected to remain in hospital for the next five to seven days.

The First Lady's spokeswoman said that Mrs Reagan's spirits were high and she



Mr Reagan, indicating that all was well yesterday, was showing great progress. "I'm glad this is all over," she was quoted as saying.

Flowers and messages poured into the hospital over the weekend, including a telegram from Mrs Thatcher. Mr Betty Ford, who also had a mastectomy while First Lady, sent flowers and a message.

No alarm: Women should not be alarmed over the breast removal operation on Mrs Reagan, that followed the discovery of a tumour so small that it could not be felt, diagnosed, Mr Graham Laye, a surgeon at the breast unit in the Royal Marsden Hospital in London said (Robert M. Thewissen writes).

Women in the US should not worry that even the tumours will automatically lead to breast removal, every woman there is a breast cancer to be considered," he said.

Britain's relations with rest of 'family' reach new low

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Vancouver

It was a relief to leave Vancouver yesterday after the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference. No one has enjoyed watching yet another decline in the relationship between Britain and its "family" of independent nations.

But despite the sour impression left by the South African row, the conference has been extremely enlightening. How else would one have discovered that Whitehall had so completely misjudged the mood of black Africa? For months the idea had been assiduously cultivated that Mrs Thatcher's policies on South Africa were beginning to find an echo. Her belief that sanctions are counter-productive and should be used only as political signals to Pretoria was said to be gaining ground among at least some of the frontline leaders.

She went to Vancouver hoping that the focus could be shifted towards a united effort to reduce the vulnerability of the frontline states. The assumption was that lip-service would be paid to sanctions by every counter-speecher, except Britain, but without the fierce passion of the two previous conferences. Mrs Thatcher appeared to think that that was exactly what transpired. One can say only that no one agreed with her.

By all other accounts the other 44 nations represented were unanimous in demanding further sanctions against Pretoria and intensification of existing ones. Britain's refusal to endorse six points in the statement on southern Africa left it politically isolated.

Mrs Thatcher's implied assertion that she won the day, in that the final communiqué contained no specific new sanctions, has to be respected. But as Mr Brian Mulrooney, the Canadian Prime Minister, said: "That is Mrs Thatcher's position: it is one that is not shared by the others." Regardless of who is right about this, the fact that the Commonwealth lined up 44 to one against her on sanctions does give the British people a more international perspective from which to assess her opposition to comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The conference showed the fallacy of earlier hopes that Britain's record as the most generous aid supporter of the frontline states might buy some goodwill at the summit. If anything, the inference drawn from her remarks that nations which accepted British aid were not always suitably grateful probably caused some loss of support.

But the conference was not solely about South Africa and

Commonwealth leaders end conference in Canada

Summary of the important decisions

Summary of three papers attached to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference communiqué:

● Vancouver Declaration on World Trade: The leaders noted with grave concern rising protectionist trends. Trade restrictions affect particularly the exports and growth prospects of developing countries and their ability to service debt.

The leaders agreed on the crucial need for reform of trade-distorting agricultural policies, and urged early action on agriculture in the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations.

They hoped that the negotiations would make sufficient progress on agriculture and other key subjects to enable a mid-term ministerial review of the Uruguay round.

● The Oceanian Statement on Southern Africa: The leaders reaffirmed their shared responsibility to work together for the total eradication of apartheid, and agreed that the urgency for international action had heightened.

They reaffirmed their commitment to the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa, reached at their previous meeting at Nassau. The leaders said that the rejection by Pretoria of the "negotiating concept", submitted by the

Eminent Persons' Group, was "nothing less than a tragedy".

The leaders remained convinced that catastrophe could only be averted through negotiations.

With the exception of Britain, the leaders believed sanctions had had significant effect. Wider, tighter and more intensified application must remain part of the international response to apartheid. With the exception of Britain, the leaders believed genuine efforts should be made to secure universal adoption of measures adopted by Commonwealth and other countries.

With the exception of Britain, they agreed to continuous evaluation of the application of sanctions.

With the exception of Britain, they will initiate an expert study of South Africa's relationship with the international financial system.

The leaders agreed to continue to take further action individually and collectively. With the exception of Britain, this includes sanctions.

They decided to initiate an enhanced programme of co-ordinated Commonwealth assistance to the frontline states, particularly Mozambique.

Priority was to be given to the Limpopo railway line and the port of Maputo.

The Commonwealth would give support to opponents of apartheid in South Africa, to help victims of apartheid, to expand educational opportunities, to give humanitarian

and legal assistance for detainees, to increase support for trade unions in South Africa, and to take any opportunity to promote dialogue with Pretoria.

The Commonwealth would give high priority to countering South African propaganda and censorship.

The leaders emphasized the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia, and remained convinced that United Nations Resolution 435

was the only basis for settlement.

With the exception of Britain, the leaders agreed to set up a committee of foreign ministers to provide high-level impetus and guidance on anti-apartheid measures.

The leaders believed that some Commonwealth countries which have not previously been able to contribute to multilateral efforts on apartheid will now be able to do so.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General was to initiate consultations between donor and recipient countries.

● Statement on Fiji: The leaders acknowledged that, on the basis of Commonwealth conventions, Fiji's membership had lapsed with the emergence of a republic on October 15.

They viewed developments in Fiji with sadness, and

hoped for a resolution consistent with Commonwealth principles.

The leaders would, if requested, be ready to offer good offices towards resolution and, on such basis, to consider the question of Fiji's (renewed) membership, if so asked.

● The Commonwealth communiqué also contained this passage on Sri Lanka:

The heads of government welcomed the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, recently signed by the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India as an act of the highest statesmanship.

They were happy to note that the agreement meets with the legitimate aspirations of all the people in Sri Lanka within a democratic system of governance. It brings to an end the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, restores peace and normalcy, and ensures the unity, integrity and stability of the country.

The heads of government acclaimed the agreement as one arrived at bilaterally between two member states of the Commonwealth in a spirit of understanding and accommodation which will ensure regional peace and stability.

The heads of government wished the two leaders every success in the full implementation of the agreement.

They affirmed their fullest support for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Sri Lanka.

All-night debate ends bitter contest for Unesco leadership

M'Bow quits to leave clear run for Spaniard

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

After 10 days of bitter wrangling, ending with an all-night session until early yesterday morning, the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has chosen Professor Federico Mayor Zaragoza, aged 53, as its official candidate for director-general when the post falls vacant next month.

The controversial incumbent, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow from Senegal, withdrew his candidacy on Saturday evening. He aggravated the deep division within the demoralized organization when he decided to stand for an unprecedented third term at the beginning of October, having announced a year ago that he would not seek it.

He then aggravated the situation even further by the way he pulled out of the race when he realized that he would not get the job.

African and other states sympathetic to him spent the end of last week trying desperately to postpone the fifth and final round of voting, which they knew Mr M'Bow could not win convincingly, in order to try to find a face-saving way of persuading him to withdraw.

He had to decide by Saturday night, as the general conference begins its session tomorrow and it makes the final decision on whom to appoint as director-general.

In statements made both when he declared his candidacy and withdrawing it, Mr M'Bow cited unity and consensus as his reasons. But Mr David Wilson, the Canadian executive board delegate, said: "We have lost all the efforts of the last two years and all the progress we achieved in bringing different member states closer together."

The 11-hour session from Saturday evening to yesterday morning was purely dedicated to the procedures to be followed in electing, after Mr M'Bow's withdrawal, the only candidate still in the running.

Professor Mayor, formerly an Education and Science Minister in Spain. Tension mounted as African countries insisted that his election must still be put to the vote with the right of deciding yes or no in favour of Professor Mayor.

The Spaniard's election as official nominee by 30 votes to 20 proved that his majority large enough so that his candidacy would be acceptable to the general conference. The fact that 20 countries thought mainly to be African and Arab—voted against him underlines the deep division which exists and also the strength and tact which will be needed by the next director-general to eliminate the dissent and forge a new Unesco on a sound cultural, administrative and financial footing.

Mr M'Bow has held the

There was general relief when Mr M'Bow said that he would not stand again, for it was felt that genuine reforms could not be carried out while he was still in place. However, the Western countries failed to find a candidate of sufficient stature to be acceptable to all — so opening the way for Mr M'Bow to take his chances again and to allow himself to be "persuaded" by President Kaunda of Zambia, the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to stand again "in the name of all Africa".

Once his candidacy was announced, there was talk of several Western countries withdrawing or stopping their contribution if he were re-elected. It soon became clear in the first two voting rounds that all Africa was not behind Mr M'Bow. He gained 18 votes in both rounds, even

needed to give him an absolute majority. In fact, Mr M'Bow dropped two votes to 21 and Professor Mayor gained one. The Soviet bloc, at that time sitting on the fence, continued to vote for their Bulgarian candidate.

It was now obvious that, even if Mr M'Bow managed to win a simple majority over Professor Mayor in the fifth round — by no means certain — his victory would be so hollow and the ill-feeling so great that his nomination would be unlikely to be ratified by the general conference.

Hence there was a need to find a way out of an unpleasant impasse made worse by statements such as that of Professor Iba der Thiam that it was necessary to go back to anti-colonial rallying cries against the supremacy of the white man.

It is thought that the Soviet bloc had no intention of voting for Mr M'Bow, despite public declarations of sympathy. Their final support for Professor Mayor is another sign of a changing attitude. An example of behind-the-scenes manoeuvring was demonstrated by France, which had the doubtful distinction of managing to support all three main candidates at one time or another during voting.

Professor Mayor has the unenviable task of correcting the present state of affairs in Unesco if his nomination is ratified. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of Unesco's total funding has gone on salaries and upkeep in the Paris headquarters, and only a quarter has been spent on projects.

Professor Mayor is well thought of in Unesco for his days as deputy director-general from 1978 to 1981, and as Mr M'Bow's special adviser from 1983 to 1984.

Professor Mayor says he wants the US, Britain and Singapore to return. It will take a lot more than just a change of director-general to make them decide to do so, but undoubtedly they will now consider it.



As uncertain future faces Mr M'Bow, left, after his decision to withdraw. The fact that he put the onus of the withdrawal on President Abdou Diouf, the leader of his own country, Senegal, when he realized his chances of nomination were slim, may not bode well for his prospects of being offered another post of similar standing. But, although he is now old enough to retire and may wish to do so, Mr M'Bow may also argue that some public recognition by Africa of his services must be made.

though 26 African countries sit on the board. When the other leading contender, General Yaqub Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, withdrew in favour of Mr M'Bow after the second round, the director-general still failed to pick up the extra support he needed. He rose to 23 votes, while the third man in the running, Professor Mayor, advanced spectacularly from nine to 18.

In the fourth round the Senegalese delegation, led by its Education Minister, Professor Iba der Thiam, went into the conference room confident that Mr M'Bow would get the three extra votes

needed to give him an absolute majority. In fact, Mr M'Bow dropped two votes to 21 and Professor Mayor gained one. The Soviet bloc, at that time sitting on the fence, continued to vote for their Bulgarian candidate.

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Professor Mayor talking in Paris early yesterday morning after winning the race to become the next director-general of Unesco. His rival, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, withdrew.

Winner given tepid backing

From Harry Debellus Madrid

As a candidate for the post of director-general of Unesco, Señor Federico Mayor had the right background but got more admiration than support from his Government.

Political sources here said that the Spanish Government would have supported him more enthusiastically if he had belonged to the "right" party. Señor Mayor, aged 52, a member of the European Parliament, belongs to the Social Democratic Centre, the party headed by the former Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, the most formidable rival of Señor Felipe González, the Socialist Prime Minister.

The sources claimed that, if Señor Mayor had been a Socialist, Spain's diplomats would have been more active in trying to convince the delegations of other Unesco countries to vote for him.

Señor Mayor's career has been brilliant. The Barcelona-born scientist and educator is the director of Spain's Institute of Sciences of Mankind.

In the Government that was headed by Señor Suárez, he was first a consultant to the Prime Minister, then Minister of Education and Science. He was a deputy director of Unesco from 1976 to 1981.

Señor Mayor started as a pharmacist, graduating with honours, then achieved his doctorate in that discipline.

In 1963 he became Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Granada. Nine years later he was Rector of that university and head of the department of chemical and molecular biology at the Autonomous University of Madrid.

Señor Mayor, who lives in Madrid, is married and has three children.

Girl pulled from well improving

Midland, Texas (AP) — Doctors who operated on the right foot of Jessica McClure, the baby girl pulled a well shaft early on Saturday morning after being trapped for 2½ days, said yesterday they were hopeful they would not have to amputate it.

Jessica, aged 18 months, was still in a serious but stable condition, but continued to improve. She was no longer dehydrated, and her foot had regained a healthier colour.

Cocaine haul
New York (AP) — Undercover agents posing as buyers found cocaine worth \$61 million hidden in lamp crates at the docks here.

Return flight
Moscow (Reuter) — The plane landed by the West German teenager Mathias Rust in the Red Square is being flown back to Hamburg, a West German Embassy official said.

Eaten alive
Iquitos, Peru (AP) — Two sisters aged six and 10 were devoured by piranhas in front of their father when their boat capsized in a lagoon.

Hirohito aid
Tokyo (AP) — Crown Prince Akihito will for the rest of the year stand in for Emperor Hirohito, who is recovering from by-pass surgery.

Militant dies
Chandigarh, India (Reuter) — A Sikh militant suspected of taking part in the massacre of 40 Hindus on a bus near here in July, died when shots were fired at a police convoy.

16m Iraqis
Baghdad (Reuter) — An Iraqi census has put the country's population at 16,278,316, Baghdad radio said, up from 12 million 10 years ago.

Death blast
Madrid — A bomb killed a newspaper delivery woman, and seriously damaged the offices of a Spanish insurance company in Pamplona.

Priests held
Delhi (Reuter) — Police in Punjab arrested three militant Sikh head priests who called for a mass meeting of Sikhs in Amritsar on Thursday in defiance of a government ban.

Killer cyclone
Hyderabad (Reuter) — A cyclone that killed 20 people on India's west coast made 100,000 homeless and destroyed £30 million of crops.

Rail tragedy
Belgrade (Reuter) — Eleven people died in a head-on collision in the republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia.

Grumbles over price reform

Trouble in store for Gorbachov

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

For a Soviet family of four living in a 50-square metre central Moscow flat, provided with central heating and unlimited hot water, the average monthly rental of 11.39 rubles (£11.39p) is only just over £1 more than the cost of a half-litre bottle of vodka in a state liquor store.

Meanwhile, at collective farms outside the capital, mixed fodder costs 18p a kilo (2.2 lb) and subsidized bread only 16p a kilo, making it cheaper (although punishable by up to three years in jail) for a farmer to feed his cattle bread instead of cattle feed.

These are just two of the host of bizarre anomalies which make the antiquated Soviet pricing system one of the least efficient in the world and the main obstacle to the radical overhaul of the economy which is the linchpin of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's policy of *perestroika* (restructuring).

Despite ramblings of discontent which, on the Soviet leader's own admission, have recently reached both to the Government and the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Kremlin has recently announced its determination to risk unrest and grasp the nettle of price reform.

"A radical reform of the pricing system is the most important part of the economic overhaul. Without it, a complete transition to the new mechanism is impossible," Mr Gorbachov stated earlier this year, a pledge which he reiterated during the keynote speech he delivered in Marmansk on October 1.

It takes only a few hours touring the dreary, understocked state shops in Moscow (or queuing in the biting winds outside them), and visiting the often ludicrously overpriced peasant markets

scattered throughout the city, to gauge both the formidable problems Mr Gorbachov faces and the deep unease the prospect of price reform has provoked.

"Many, many people are worried that life will get harder when the prices change. It is not something we are used to," said an elderly woman buying an 18p loaf of bread near Moscow's giant Kievsky station. "They want to know how the changes in wages and pensions are going to stop it making us poorer."

Soviet subsidies for agriculture have more than quadrupled since 1955, but food prices have altered little since then. Recent official statistics showed that in Moscow, with the always necessary proviso that the product or goods in question are available, a pair of women's boots costs £130, a colour television of dubious reliability £700, and a medium-sized family car (for which the waiting list can be five years or more) £15,000.

These purchases all have to be made from salaries that are much lower than their equivalents in the West, with the latest statistics published by Radio Free Europe showing average take-home pay in the Soviet Union at £188 98p a month, compared with £629 38p in Britain.

With rents still standing at the figure set under Stalin in 1928 and few other staples costing changed prices since the 1950s, the Soviet statistical board nevertheless found in a survey conducted in 1985 that 30 per cent of Soviet pay goes on food, compared with 19 per cent in the US.

The Kremlin's decision to press on with price reform is regarded in all the main Western embassies as the one element in the Gorbachov reform package which could provoke trouble on the streets and even provide conservative opponents of the changes with the mass support they so far lack. The Western experts refer to the serious difficulties incurred by other communist countries that have tried to alter prices, noting that price increases have provoked all four of the political crises in Poland since 1956.

"The fact that Gorbachov is prepared to face the risks is the clearest sign of how crippling the present price structure is proving," one European envoy said. "Without achieving price reform, he might as well throw in the towel already."

The rigid Soviet pricing

budget reform and ways of cutting back the surpluses, beginning with cereals. The aim is to try to ensure that the EEC summit at Copenhagen in December is not torn apart by a row over agricultural and finance policy, a danger very much on Mr Ellemann-Jensen's mind.

In an interview, Mr Ellemann-Jensen said he was encouraged by

agreement at the recent meeting of EEC foreign ministers at Nyborg that the summit must be the deadline for budget reform, not least because next year the French election will cast its shadow over EEC politics.

Denmark has drawn up an urgent timetable for the Twelve to agree this month and next on EEC resources and expenditure. The aim is to avoid a showdown of the kind which disgraced the June summit in Brussels, when Denmark inherited the presidency from Belgium.

Surprisingly for a northern state, Denmark is sympathetic to the demand from the southern EEC nations for greater resources for the poorer states — "cohesion" in EEC jargon — and puts much of the blame for the current impasse squarely on Mrs Thatcher and the British Government.

The budget reform plan, which originated with the European Commission, calls for the EEC to shift from VAT receipts to gross national product as the basis of Community revenues, allowing Brussels to spend more on both regional aid and technology research. But Mrs Thatcher will not even consider more cash unless the British rebate of 1984 is preserved, even increased, and above all

Shouts of 'assassins' during protest at Sankara grave

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (AP) — More than 2,000 students gathered at grave of former President Sankara during the weekend to protest against his death, shouting "assassins" and "bandits" at the soldiers guarding the plot before security forces drove them away.

The atmosphere was calm but tense in the capital with armed troops manning roadblocks and checkpoints throughout the city.

The deaths of Captain Sankara and 12 others, killed when his friend and adviser, Captain Blaise Compaoré, seized power in a bloody coup last Thursday, have been widely condemned by people in Ouagadougou.

"Until the year 2000 no-one will be able to guide the country like Sankara," said one businessman in the city's central market. "In 20 years I will still be honouring the memory of Thomas Sankara."

The man, who asked his

name not to be used, said he had often criticized Captain Sankara's policies in the past. The former leader's move to impose high taxes or outright bans on imported goods had made life difficult for small businessmen, he said.

Many Burkina Faso citizens are reluctant to recognize yet another new government here. The takeover last week is the fifth since the country gained independence from France in 1960. They say Captain Compaoré is strictly a military man who is "politically unripe".

There was a brief moment of panic on Sunday morning when a shot rang out during the first public meeting of the new Government. Tensions eased when it was learnt a soldier's rifle went off accidentally.

Captain Compaoré appeared briefly before journalists at the meeting but did not answer questions. He was addressed as "President" as he entered the room.

● ABIDJAN: Burkina Faso's air and land frontiers remained closed late Saturday (AFP reports). Informed sources said that, despite previous reports, all Captain Sankara's 27 ministers had survived the coup.

More details are now being released of who led the coup and the reasons for their action against Captain Sankara, aged 37, who himself took power in a bloodless coup in 1983.

Authoritative sources said that two leaders of the 1983 revolt — Captain Henri Zongo, a former Minister of Economic Promotions, and Battalion Commander Jean-Baptiste Lingani, a former Popular Defence Minister — were part of the new Popular Front, led by Captain Compaoré.

● Flags half-mast: The Ghanaian Government has ordered all flags flown at half-staff in memory of Captain Sankara, state radio said yesterday (AP reports).

Sunday brings Fiji to a halt

From Gavin Bell, Suva

Nothing happened in Fiji yesterday. Nobody bought anything, hence nobody sold anything, nobody played rugby, the national sport, and nobody went for a picnic, a traditional weekend pastime.

Above all, nobody dared to move their lawn. To have done so would have been to risk being carted off to jail.

In accordance with the strict religious observance of Sundays decreed by the military regime, nobody did anything except go to church. However, they took care not to travel there in taxis, buses, vans or lorries. Anything remotely resembling a commercial vehicle is banned from Fiji roads during the Sabbath, even for private use.

No matter that you may be a Hindu or a Muslim (as a great many Fijians are), for whom Sundays have no religious significance, Methodism is the spiritual beacon of Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's republic, and his word is law.

The restrictions were tightened this weekend to include gardening, and to prohibit members of the public from popping into the local hotel for Sunday lunch.

The Ministry of Information statement said hotels, inns and guest houses would be permitted to serve only *bona fide* guests staying at their premises.

It added, somewhat unnecessarily, that anyone wishing clarification of the regulations should contact the nearest police station.

A rare traveller in this haven of religious devotion yesterday was Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, until recently the Governor-General, who returned to Suva, the capital, from his home village on the island of Taveuni.

Reporters would have liked his views on his resignation from the service of the Queen, and on prospects of his becoming President under the new regime. But in keeping with the reverential atmosphere, he said nothing.

Dane at helm of EEC steers to bypass storm over farming budget



Mr Ellemann-Jensen: time for richer nations to pay more.

As EEC foreign and farming ministers gather today in Luxembourg to consider the agricultural spending crisis, the EEC president has warned that Britain is in danger of blocking a crucial Community agreement.

"The EEC budget is peanuts compared with the wealth of individual EEC countries," said Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Foreign Minister of Denmark and in the EEC chair to the end of the year.

"The question is how much each country should put in — and the time has come for the richer nations to pay more."

As for Mrs Thatcher's demand that agricultural spending must be cut before any budget increase, Mr Ellemann-Jensen believes there is a risk of cutting back farm output to the point where, in some areas, including parts of Britain — there is not enough milk to make cheese. Today's meetings will look at

budget reform and ways of cutting back the surpluses, beginning with cereals. The aim is to try to ensure that the EEC summit at Copenhagen in December is not torn apart by a row over agricultural and finance policy, a danger very much on Mr Ellemann-Jensen's mind.

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agreement at the recent meeting of EEC foreign ministers at Nyborg that the summit must be the deadline for budget reform, not least because next year the French election will cast its shadow over EEC politics.

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The budget reform plan, which originated with the European Commission, calls for the EEC to shift from VAT receipts to gross national product as the basis of Community revenues, allowing Brussels to spend more on both regional aid and technology research. But Mrs Thatcher will not even consider more cash unless the British rebate of 1984 is preserved, even increased, and above all

unless excessive EEC agricultural spending is cut back.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen, an unflappable journalist turned politician, agrees that the surpluses must be "arrested". But if the EEC cuts farm support too much, he argues, other world food producers will reap the reward and EEC governments will feel tempted to give their farmers national subsidies instead.

"Which of us could compete with a nationally subsidized German agriculture?" he asked. "Certainly not Denmark, which exports two-thirds of its farm output."

Mrs Thatcher demands "budgetary discipline", but Britain itself introduced the "disease" of budget rebates, which causes imbalances. "The disease must not be allowed to spread from the British Isles. If Britain continues to behave like this, why should Spain or Portugal not behave likewise?"

In the end, Mr Ellemann-Jensen hopes, a balance will be struck. "It is all part of democracy. Let us grow up about this. We have other matters to deal with, such as EEC foreign policy."

When the EEC foreign ministers gathered just over a week ago at Nyborg — once Denmark's mediaeval capital, now a bracing seaside resort — they had hoped for a relaxing weekend discussion on the "other matters", but ended up once again dealing wearily with the cash crisis.

Unless Mr Ellemann-Jensen is able to find a compromise in behind-the-scenes soundings over the next few weeks, the same fate could well befall the Copenhagen summit, leaving Denmark to hand the crisis over to West Germany.

Bonn would rather use its presidency next year to focus on wider issues of European integration.

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3i
INVESTORS IN INDUSTRY



An impressive enough figure, you might think. But perhaps even more so when put into another context. For those 600 companies represent over half the management buy-outs done in this country over the last five years. They range from the small (though by no means necessarily simple and straightforward) to those requiring syndicated funding. Here we've helped with many of the biggest. Indeed, we've been involved in more major syndicated buy-outs than anyone else. A clear indication, we suggest, that the investor with the widest spread of contacts proves your best investment. One way or another, then, that figure of 600 looks like climbing steadily higher.

Korean rally fuels rivalry in opposition leadership

From A Correspondent, Pusan, South Korea

More than a million people gave Mr Kim Young Sam a triumphant welcome home as he launched his presidential campaign at the weekend.

The massive turnout on Saturday boosted the politician's hopes of ending 26 years of military rule in South Korea and widened the split with his rival, Mr Kim Dae Jung.

"I almost wept to see such a consolidation of the people," Mr Kim Young Sam said yesterday on a flight to Seoul.

The two Kims face the ruling party's nominee, Mr Roh Tae Woo, in a general election scheduled for mid-December. South Korea has never had a peaceful transition of power in its 39-year existence.

Thousands of people converged on a field near the site of next year's Olympic sailing competition to hear Mr Kim Young Sam speak on Saturday. Traffic in Pusan was brought to a halt as some of the port's four million inhabitants marched and chanted in the streets until the small hours.

Mr Kim Young Sam had staked his political career on a big turnout and in his speech claimed the crowd numbered two million. But police estimated the gathering at 500,000 while the Korean press put the number at one million.

Both Kims hope to use large crowds to make their nomination seem inevitable. Last month thousands cheered Mr Kim Dae Jung on his first visit to his native Cholla province in 15 years.

Before his speech on Saturday, Mr Kim Young Sam said: "If my people in Pusan don't support my candidacy, I might consider withdrawing." But he had little need to worry. He had returned to the heart of his native Kyongsang province. This fiercely loyal city saw some of the most violent protests against President Chun Doo Hwan last June. The national demonstrations forced the President to allow South Korea's first genuine presidential election in 16 years.

Mr Kim Young Sam told

his audience to vote against the ruling party and accused President Chun of trying to buy the coming election. The sea of people, some waving Korean flags, roared support and chanted "President Kim Young Sam" and "Down with the dictatorship".

He apologized for competing with the other opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung. But he told the crowd he was the better of the two candidates, claiming that he was the only one capable of bringing unity and democracy to Korea.

The feud between the Kims dates to 1971 when both ran against President Park Chung Hee. In that contest, Mr Kim Dae Jung won the party nomination only to narrowly lose the general election to President Park.

The two Kims formed an alliance against President Chun in 1985. With only four weeks to organize their opposition, their party won a surprising 29 per cent of the vote in that year's National Assembly election.

The opposition alliance held firm through months of repression and observers gave it a good chance of taking power. But as the presidential contest drew near, the old rivalry re-emerged.

The two Kims' Reunification Democratic Party has no mechanism to select a candidate. Negotiations between the pair over fielding a single nominee broke down last month. Mr Kim Young Sam said yesterday he would press ahead with a party convention before November 5 to appoint himself nominee.

There is growing frustration among the public over the opposition split. Many Koreans feel the democratic ideals they struggled for in June have been betrayed by the two rival politicians' personal ambitions.

Mr Cho Jong Ho, proprietor of the Harbour Cafe here, stayed away from Saturday's rally. As Mr Kim Young Sam's campaign procession rolled past the restaurant, Mr Cho registered his disgust. "I used to like the two Kims," he said. "But they are always fighting now. For me, Mr Roh is No 1."

Ceausescu's musical chairs

Political reshuffle kept in the family

By Richard Bassett

As autumn sets in and the evenings become cooler, the Romanian Government's annual game of musical chairs begins.

A new minister here, an old minister there. Romanians have become used to this bureaucratic soft-shoe shuffle whose bleak theme, however different the partners, never changes.

Last month half-a-dozen posts changed hands on the orders of the Romanian leader, or *Conducator* as he likes to be styled, President Ceausescu.

As more than 38 of his relatives are in senior party positions, such changes are predictably viewed by the majority of Romanians as more an affair of the family than of state. The Romanian winter and all its chaos will not be softened by one cousin more or less at the Ministry of Energy.

Even the news last week that Mr Ceausescu's reprobate son, Nicu, would also be changing his post has been greeted with apathy. Nicu,



President Ceausescu: time to bring his son into limelight

who until last week was head of Romania's Communist Youth Organization, like all favoured sons and heir apparents, has had a difficult life.

Though his father is keen for him to achieve great things for Romania in the future, Nicu has been kept waiting in the wings with his youth movement for more than 20 years. It is not surprising that he has turned to more trivial affairs than Romanian politics.

At the age of 36, he would probably be the first to admit that he is something of an old stager to be at the head of a

movement whose membership's average age is 13. But though addicted, it is reported, to toy trains sets and fast cars, and passionately devoted to his mother, the formidable Mrs Elena Ceausescu, Nicu has not been demoted. Western observers in Bucharest believe that he will shortly be promoted to "other party duties" and probably become local party secretary of one of Romania's 40 provinces.

If this occurs, it will be Nicu's first taste of serious government in Romania and his first chance to cut a dash for himself.

Nicu's advance, if belated, is in sharp opposition to the Kremlin's ideas on *glasnost*, which received a frosty welcome in Bucharest earlier this year when Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, visited Romania.

The Soviet leader made it plain then that he had little time for the family and personality cult that Mr Ceausescu had built up around him. Mr Ceausescu, however, made it equally clear that he had no time for *glasnost*.

Despite these differences, and the fact that Mr Gorbachev has no wish to destabilize Romania, there are signs that he has been casting round for an alternative to Mr Ceausescu.

Last month the Romanian literary magazine *Litiera* published an article by Mr Ion Iliescu, an old friend of Mr Gorbachev who has been in disgrace since 1984 when as chairman of the Water Council he dared to criticize Mr Ceausescu's ideas on water management.

Mr Iliescu's article called for "democratization of information" and political reform. That such an article could pass the normally rigorous censors in Romania seems to have been due to the post of Central Committee secretary for propaganda being vacant.

It is doubtful if Mr Iliescu could at present develop into any sort of rival to Mr Ceausescu, but the *Conducator*, who Western diplomats insist continues to suffer from advanced paranoia, is aware of his vulnerability. If the Ceausescu dynasty is to survive into the 21st century, his son Nicu must be moved more on to the stage.



Several thousand supporters of ousted President Marcos of the Philippines staged a rally in Manila yesterday calling on President Aquino to resign. Elsewhere in the city, government troops yesterday recovered an armoured personnel carrier, right, which officials said had been seized by

rebel soldiers planning a coup. Officials claimed the Marine corporal who had sneaked the vehicle out of the main army base and five other soldiers who joined him later were planning to attack the presidential palace (AFP reports). The soldiers escaped after abandoning the US-made V-150 car-



rier, which was found some five minutes from the presidential palace about three hours after it was commandeered. A flag of the Guardians, a military fraternity linked to past coup attempts, and a cap with an inverted Philippine flag, a traditional sign of war, were found inside the vehicle.

Meanwhile, an official military report has concluded that senior officers tricked troops into joining an August 28 coup attempt. It said all but 10 enlisted men questioned in an investigation said they had believed they were embarking on an offensive against communist rebels.

Albanians are welcomed back into Balkan fold

From Mario Mediano

Athens

Greece and Yugoslavia yesterday hailed Albania's decision to participate, for the first time since the Second World War, in a meeting of Balkan foreign ministers designed to improve regional relations, so often bedevilled by long-running quarrels and eth-

nic antagonisms. The event is scheduled for Belgrade in February. Mr Raif Dizdarevic, the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, arrived in Athens yesterday to discuss details of the meeting with Mr Karolos Papoulias, his Greek counterpart.

Mr Papoulias, at Athens airport where he went to meet

Mr Dizdarevic, called Albania's move "a historical milestone for progress in Balkan co-operation".

Tirana's unexpectedly positive response to the Yugoslav invitation which the other four Balkan states - Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Turkey - had already accepted, was seen as a meaningful step in

the Albanian regime's cautious efforts to end its traditional isolationism.

Albania, which broke with the Soviet Union in 1961, boycotted all Balkan meetings, saying they were futile as long as the states belonged to opposing military blocs and were unable to resolve their bilateral differences.

Tirana's recent quest for friends prompted Greece to renounce publicly all territorial claims on northern Ep-

irus (southern Albania), terminate the theoretical state of war between the two countries, and even offer its good offices in helping Albania's contacts with other nations and the European Community.

The final decision is now in the hands of the Pope. A cardinal - probably a traditionalist in some sympathy with Archbishop Lefebvre - will be sent to Ecône on an inspection visit.

Lefebvre ready for deal with Vatican

From Roger Boyes

Rome

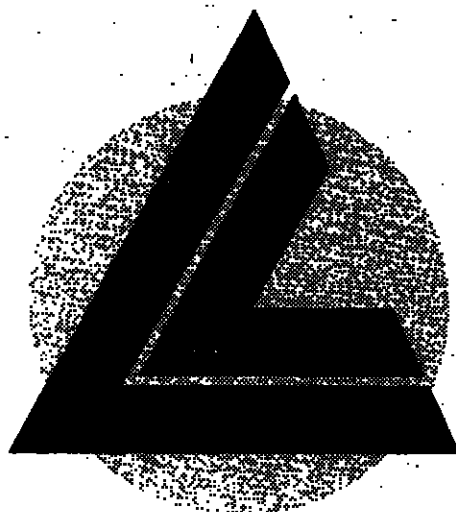
One of the most bitter disputes in the Catholic world came closer to resolution at the weekend when the rebel Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre agreed to accept the visit of a special papal emissary to his Swiss mountain seminary.

Archbishop Lefebvre, aged 82, champion of the Latin Mass, flew to Rome for talks on Saturday with Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the Vatican chief theologian.

The exact terms of the deal are still obscure, but the essence of the agreement is that Archbishop Lefebvre will not go ahead with his plan to consecrate bishops, a move that would cause a schism in the Catholic Church.

In return, the Vatican is ready to regularize the position of the archbishop's seminary at Ecône. If the seminary meets the requirements of canon law, then the seminarians and the 250 priests already ordained could be acknowledged by the Church, and the archbishop, currently suspended, could function legally.

The final decision is now in the hands of the Pope. A cardinal - probably a traditionalist in some sympathy with Archbishop Lefebvre - will be sent to Ecône on an inspection visit.



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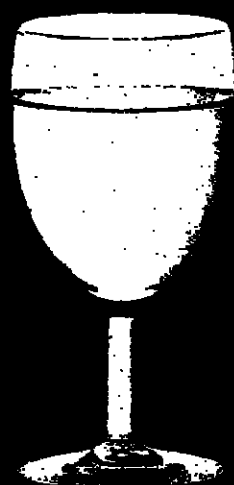
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SPECTRUM

A year after the Big Bang, Bryan Appleyard begins a three-part series covering both sides of the revolution's balance sheet

A new colony, east of St Paul's

The young have inherited the City since the Big Bang. People like John Dawson, aged 27 — young enough to profit but old enough, too, to remember how it used to be. In the years before October 27, 1986, when Dawson went to work at the Stock Exchange five years ago as a trainee, a "blue-baron", he has a traditional future mapped out for him. With luck he would graduate to Stock Exchange membership and eventually to partnership — at which distant date serious money would come his way.

But always he would be subject to the hierarchy: "I was allowed to make a market, you just knew where you stood when you had to face somebody like a dealing partner from 'Cazenove'." Cazenove — the most blue-blooded of the old broking firms — was at the heart of the old-boy network. New boys like Dawson would offend it at their peril.

The post-Big Bang Dawson is a very different creature. As a market-maker with SBCF Savory Milne, he sits in front of a battery of computer terminals for 10 to 12 hours a day, taking a lunch break in a nearby wine bar of between 20 minutes and one hour. No longer the Dickensian apprentice, he identifies not with his City elders but with his contemporaries in Tokyo and New York.

Now, youngsters like Dawson can be dealing and making markets six months after starting in the City. Graduates have taken over from the smart but unqualified East End "barrow boys" who were the City's traditional recruits. Dawson's English degree, which once earned only sneers, is now a qualification.

And the gray train is still on the rails. American companies, over-committed at



Part 1: The winners

the start, have been laying off staff, but the British, and the Japanese, are still recruiting. Analysts or dealers are poached with the bait of higher salaries and faster cars and the markets still rise, so the performance bonuses still roll in.

With the loss of the old City, though, something valuable has vanished — experience of the bad times as well as the good. World markets have, with a few interruptions, been rising since 1974, the year after the first oil shock when Opec seemed to be threatening the stability of the entire world economy. Dawson and his contemporaries have no experience whatsoever of a full-blooded "bear" — or falling — market.

Real trouble in the Gulf would hit the Japanese economy worst and they now have the biggest stock market in the world. Meanwhile there is the perennial problem of the American budget deficit. President Reagan's willingness to continue spending, thereby financing a world boom, has meant economies have grown fast enough to soak up the problem of increasing debt — so far. A new recession could have untold consequences.

A world stock market shake-out could transform the City landscape in weeks. But, for the moment, the younger City remains committed to its new way of life. Work starts at 6.30am as the Tokyo market is closing and ends at 6 or 7pm as Wall Street is opening. Once there were grubby pubs for the troops and shabby clubs for the officer class. Now everything has to be a wine bar or a very expensive restaurant. A starter like "artichoke bottom filled with smoked salmon and bound in a cocktail sauce with a poached egg on top" comes in at £5.95 at Corney & Barrow's in Moorgate.

Being "something in the City" no longer means possessing some stuffy snooty east of St Paul's.

Instead it means you are part of the new designer-disco culture with its black trinkets from Oggetti and its German cars — also, if possible, in black. The old City still clings to a few footholds in chop houses and surviving pubs, but they are crumbling fast. Once you could expect to come across a working aristocrat in every few phone calls you made to City firms. Now they have gone, or are keeping quiet about the tides. "I retire in a month," said one old City lord still in circulation, "and I can't say I'm sorry."

Graham Wood



Sensible toys for the trader: Paul Smith, widely bespoken for in the hi-tech City, provides a dark but different chic



Very well connected in the City: David Harmer of Mercury



Any colour as long as it's black: Nick Martin and BMW

'Business fell from the sky like a bluebird'

Paul Smith often sees them — on Saturdays. They come in wearing grey-green wellies and buy three suits at a time from his shop in Covent Garden. The new City like to look respectable but, increasingly, they also like to look chic, and that means buying Smith's dark but different suits as well as his striped shirts and paisley pattern ties.

Entirely without planning, Smith has created the perfect Big Bang business. As a designer he was a central figure in the return of the suit to male fashion acceptability. He took the classic cloth and cuts and added the gimmicks — heavily-pleated trousers and loosely-structured jackets — which announced the glossy magazine credibility of the wear. His retail business has even followed in the tracks of the world financial markets. He now sells in New York, and in Japan — where he has 10 shops — he has acquired top-star status.

In London he has doubled his suit sales in the past two years and next month he opens another 3,000 square feet. His cheapest suit sells at £250 and his most expensive, in pure cashmere, costs £750. So apart from being young

(most are around 30), his customers need to be rich. "The suit thing started in the late Seventies," he says. "I think a new generation had come along whose parents had been young in the Sixties. They had rebelled against the suits of their parents and then their children rebelled back into suits."

Meanwhile, under the feet of Smith-suited young men walking along Cheapside run tiny optic fibre cables carrying 8,000 simultaneous telephone calls. The Big Bang needed new communications systems to serve the new electronic markets. British Telecom, in the process of changing its analogue exchanges to the digital System X, was still stuck with millions of miles of copper wire. But Mercury, the competitor which had entered the market in 1982, was only interested in optical fibre and digital equipment and it had bought up the underground system of the London Hydraulic Company in which to run its cables.

Apart from those advantages, the banks and brokers who were investing millions in electronic dealing wanted two suppliers, in case one system went wrong and cost them millions. Suddenly Mercury was flooded with business.

'Suddenly people had £15,000 for a car'

"It was what salesmen call a 'bluebird'," David Harmer, general manager of Mercury in Central London, says. "It just dropped out of the sky. About March last year we started getting inquiries from big companies in the City." The companies' main concern was lease-lines, or tie-lines — direct inter-company connections which do not go through an exchange. Networks of these were needed to connect dealers, brokers and big institutional clients.

Now there are six major tie-line systems and Mercury has four and a half of them. In total the company has installed 30 million new calls' worth of extra capacity in the City and reckons to be available to 98 per cent of the buildings in the Square Mile.

Also disrupting the City street life are BMWs, thousands of them. A company car is a Big Bang essential. It must, of course, be German. Mercedes have a slightly middle-aged look and the much-envied Porsches were, in spite of the hype, actually beyond the reach of all but a few of the new young City. What they really wanted were BMWs.

"Just about the time of the Big Bang we started getting all these young people coming in saying they had £15,000 to spend on a car," said Nick Martin, managing director of Cooper's, the main City BMW dealer. "Some times you get companies buying cars direct, but usually these days they just give their employees a price and allow them to choose."

Unfortunately for Martin, BMW in West Germany is anxious to keep a degree of exclusivity about its product, so he could only sell the number of new cars he was

given — about 400 a year. But thousands of new BMWs bought at other dealers were coming into the City, so the real bonus to Cooper has been a big increase in servicing business. Turnover is up 30 per cent in the last year.

The Big Bang has also meant we have to be open for longer. People want to drop in their cars for service at four or five in the morning before going to work and we could stay open until almost any time in the evening.

The age profile of Cooper's customers has gradually been falling. Once BMWs seemed to be the car of the over-35s, but now 28 per cent of Martin's customers are aged between 20 and 30, and 55 per cent of them are in banking or associated industries.

The average new car sale is £15,000, which buys a basic 325i. The extra in most demand is a sunroof at about £600 and the favourite colour is black. Moving out of the 3 series models looks suspiciously like moving into middle age, so the ultimate aspiration model is the 325i with all the extras, which can come out at around £25,000.

Buyers of the basic 316 frequently ask for the numbers to be left off the boot to hide the fact that it is the bottom of the range. But, lately, Martin has noted inverted snobbery creeping in. Buyers of the 325i have also asked for the numbers to be left off.

"I think," Martin said, "they buy BMWs because everybody knows they're the best." But the real reason is the image of expert-chic the car exudes. It says of its owner: "I do things well. I am at home with technology. My life works." And that, for the moment, is the message of the Big Bang culture.

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TOMORROW

Wise men from the East: a Japanese merger with half-timbered English suburbia

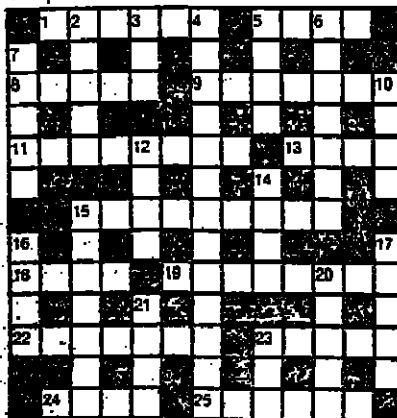
CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1390

ACROSS

- 1 German PoW camp (6)
- 5 Pashy promotion (4)
- 8 Crooked (5)
- 9 Sad (7)
- 11 Apostate (8)
- 13 Finished (4)
- 15 Land explorer (9)
- 16 Janey rhythm (4)
- 19 Wood burner (3,3)
- 22 Pontefract cake (7)
- 23 Pouch hat (5)
- 24 Cautious (4)
- 25 Wangle (6)

DOWN

- 2 Symbol (5)
- 3 Role (3)
- 4 Child's game (1,3)
- 5 Sunk fence (4)
- 6 Single Yorkshire pudding (7)
- 7 Milk products room (5)



- 10 Story (4)
- 12 Proffer (4)
- 14 Luncheon meat (4)
- 15 Apparent insoluble problem (7)
- 16 Applaud (4)
- 17 Supercilious (5)
- 20 Ghost (5)
- 21 Victim (4)
- 23 Droop (3)

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 the Baxters way.



Today's Special

Telecom 87 opens in Geneva tomorrow. Edward Townsend reports on international developments

Global village comes of age

Telecommunications is a subject that inevitably will be at the forefront of the news for the rest of this century. More and more, our lifestyles will be affected, if not controlled, by the pervading impact of the information revolution.

The surge in the capacity and availability of information systems — unleashed by the galloping development of increasingly more powerful microchips — is already revolutionizing office and industrial life and will be even more far-reaching in the home.

In less than a generation, the world has been shrunk by the advent of new technology telecommunications. Who in the 1960s would have dreamt that in 25 years digital telephone exchanges, mobile telephones, vast numbers of space satellites, optical fibres, cable television and all the present paraphernalia of 1980s telecommunications would be a reality? The global village has arrived.

In advance of Telecom 87, the International Telecommunications Union said: "While it has been a national imperative in the past to provide a country with a national telecommunications network, it today is a national imperative to provide its citizens with international connectivity."

"Nations which intend to compete globally in the future will be those which regard the management of international information as the key to their own national development and growth."

Edmund Fitzgerald, chief executive of Northern Telecom, estimates that world information management business will reach nearly £488 billion, half of it represented by telecommunications.

Electronic data processing

continues to provide the major impetus for development of modern telecommunications. The ITU says: "The evolution of today's fourth-generation computers has been so dramatic because of the silicon chip. It has resulted in a ten-thousandfold increase in computer capability and simultaneously in a hundred-thousandfold decrease in cost over the past 30 years."

"Emerging gallium arsenide chips are likely to write a further chapter of the computer revolution."

The "office in a handbag" is rendering the giant office

6 To ensure that by the coming century virtually all mankind is within easy reach of a telephone?

block and the usual attendant hordes of clerical support services obsolete. Lap-top computers exist and portable telecopiers transmitting colour are under development. Once the integrated services digital network (ISDN) is in place, says the ITU, there is no reason it should not be possible to show your friends in Tokyo the video you took 10 minutes before in Paris.

It is predicted that by the end of this century 90 per cent of private banking transactions such as payment of bills, investments in shares or foreign-currency dealings will be conducted by tele-banking from the home.

Cable television reaches 40 million households in the US and 30 million in Europe and by the year 2000 the figure is expected to be 200 million. Direct satellite reception will become available to mass markets.

Meanwhile the two big driving forces in the telecommunications industry are standardization and liberalization.

Public utilities such as gas, electricity, water and the telephone system traditionally have been monopolies, based on national rather than international standards. Now perceptions are changing.

In telecommunications, the twin pressures of deregulation and new technology have forced changes in outlook by governments and companies. New alliances are being formed and new markets opened up — and new trading tensions created.

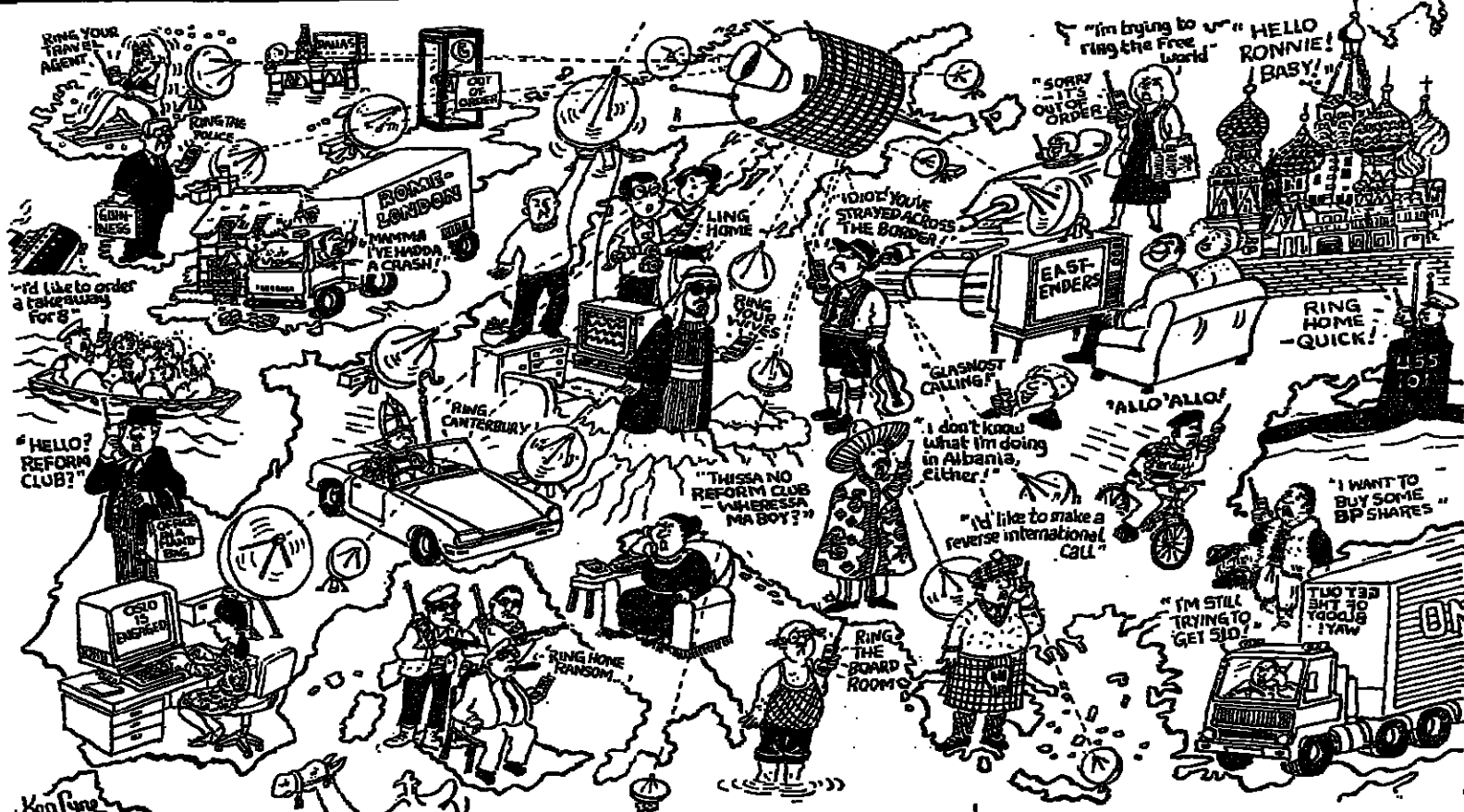
In Europe, the equipment industry has been in turmoil because of several upheavals.

The French proposal to liberalize their market by selling 16 per cent of Compagnie Generale des Constructions Telephoniques produced a classic battle between Siemens of West Germany and American Telephone and Telegraph. In the end, the big Swedish company, Ericsson, sixth in the world table for public-switching equipment sales, won the day.

The Americans, fearing that the Europeans were trying to freeze them out of the market, threatened to block Siemens' sales in the US. Later came the bust-up over the part to be played in the Japanese telecommunications market by the Americans and the British, led by Cable & Wireless.

The latest talking point has been provided by Plessey and GEC in the UK — both manufacturers of the System X digital exchange equipment — combining their telecommunications businesses in a new joint company due to come into existence next January.

Growing liberalization, however, has led to accusations that it is the prime cause of new trade deficits. The US imports well over \$3,000 mil-



lion of telecommunications equipment and services but exports about \$1,700 million worth. And the UK's telecommunications trade is \$100 million in the red.

In a bid to defuse particularly American complaints that many European markets are closed to outsiders, the European Commission this summer outlined proposals calling for complete liberalization of the markets for terminals including telephone handsets.

Agreement on standards and tariff principles are called for to promote competition, and end to telecommunications authorities' regulatory powers, a ban on cross-subsidies and liberalization of some satellite services are among the main proposals.

Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EEC Industry Commissioner, said that some regulation would be necessary to avoid a free-for-all and government and private monopolies must retain control of basic voice telephone services or in the run-

ing of the telecommunications network.

Liberalization must be phased in slowly, he emphasized. The UK is leading, but the new West German approach, is likely to set the trend for the French and Dutch when they come to announce their deregulation plans. The Germans propose to allow competition in the equipment field but to retain the Bundespost monopoly of the telecommunications network.

Such issues will be the chief talking points at Telecom 87, which the ITU considers one of the most important telecommunications gatherings for years.

Richard Butler, the secretary general of the ITU, said that as well as speeding up standardization and know-how transfer, a principle aim of the world industry should be "to ensure that by the beginning of the next century virtually the whole of mankind is brought within easy reach of a telephone."

How will electronics-company takeovers affect consumers?

Collaboration the key

Collaboration and joint ventures are now the key words in the world of telecommunications equipment manufacture as companies struggle to overcome the effects of massive overcapacity and soaring investment costs, writes Edward Townsend.

Until the recent spate of takeovers and mergers there were eight telephone-switchgear manufacturers in Europe, twice as many, according to some observers, as the market needs.

Now, the position has changed with the takeover by Ericsson of the loss-making French company CGCT, and the agreement by GEC and Plessey to create a new UK telecommunications company from their respective interests.

This month Northern Telecom, the Canadian firm

which is the world's second-biggest after AT & T of the US, bought 27.8 per cent of STC, Britain's second-biggest electronics company.

The deal gives Northern what many in the industry say is vital to compete effectively in the next decade: an ability to manufacture telephone exchanges and transmission and fibre-optic products.

Taking Northern and STC together, the group is third in Europe behind AT & T and Alcatel.

The GEC/Plessey deal could have wide-ranging effects in the UK, not least on the jobs front. Already there are fears that the new company, to be established formally on January 1, will be able to operate with just two-thirds of the combined 23,000 workforce.

So far, the two companies say that any suggestions of job cuts are pure speculation, but it is clear that production of the System X digital exchange probably will be concentrated at GEC's Coventry site and Plessey's at Liverpool.

More than £50 million has been invested at the Liverpool plant and there is another view among analysts that the Coventry factory itself may close.

While the new company is a 50/50 affair, Plessey is putting in proportionately more of its own business than GEC and has emerged as provider of the top management.

Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman, will become chairman of the new holding company, and David Dey, his telecommunications managing director, is chairman of the operating company.



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FOCUS

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS/2

The prospects for a troubled British Telecom and an optimistic Mercury



Mr Mercury: Gordon Owen, chief of the "other" telephone company, says Mercury boxes will be on city streets soon.



Mr Telecom: Iain Vallance, chief of BT, says the privatized company has made leaps forward

How BT is surviving the challenge

British Telecom has had a bad year writes Edward Townsend. As it has emerged from under the umbrella of state ownership, so it has been deluged by a national strike and an ever-increasing downpour of customer complaints. At the same time it has announced a 12 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £2,067 million for 1986, a figure that has further fuelled the critics' cries of poor service and over-charging.

Meanwhile, on the fringe is the fledgling Mercury — the Cable & Wireless subsidiary — intent on loosening BT's grip on the domestic market.

But BT is fighting back. Reaction to its loss of monopoly, it admits, has been painful and the arrival of competition has meant a change in the relationship between local and long-distance call charges, in the need for speedy agreement on more flexibility and productivity by the workforce.

But, says Iain Vallance, the new chairman, while change will not come overnight — and there has been a legacy of under-investment in BT — the company has made leaps forward. The best of BT ranks with the best in the world, he says, and it now has the financial strength, people and management determination to bring "our worst up to the standard of our best".

In the immediate term, BT aims to have service levels

back to pre-strike conditions by the end of this year. By 1990 it intends to have most of the digital network in operation and the remainder of its digital-based services available by 1992. And its international services and joint ventures, such as the link with Dupont in the US to develop optical fibres, are expanding.

"Inevitably," said a BT official, "we are going to lose a share of our domestic market but we would rather have competition than regulation."

A recent discussion paper, prepared for the Department of Trade and Industry by PA Consulting Group, highlighted the extent of BT's huge existing investment — the bulk of the national total of £16,250 million. "The existence of

The new company has built a large trunk network of optical-fibre and microwave links

such large investments in network infrastructure, using older technologies, is a major point of inertia, restraining the rate of replacement of these networks by new technologies," it said.

A more bullish assessment came from stockbrokers Kleinwort, Greaveson, which said that BT's shares were seriously undervalued and that

the market was expanding fast enough to accommodate new players without denting BT's profits.

It added: "If BT can employ roughly twice as many people as its typical American counterpart and still make £2 billion profit each year, how much additional profit could it make if it were able to cut its £3.2 billion wages bill in half? Certainly more than enough to replace any profit lost to Mercury."

In its first three years, Mercury has shown BT a clean pair of heels in some areas.

Though its investments of £350 million are minuscule compared to BT's, Mercury has built a trunk network of 10,000 km of optical-fibre and 3,000 km of microwave links, has post-Big Bang access to almost all office buildings in the City, and claims to be the market leader in the world of the internet business service (IBS) market.

And, according to Gordon Owen, Mercury's managing director, it will not be long before Mercury public telephone boxes appear on city streets.

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FINANCIAL TIMES

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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS/3

FOCUS

Adrian J. Morant looks at new developments in the message media

Cellular, the big seller

RADIO-PAGING

The increasing tempo of business has spurred the growth of mobile communications. Cellular radio is appealing to more and more people who want the use of a phone while on the move. In addition, radio-paging will grow rapidly because of increasing mobility and the need for a rapid response to a call. The growth rate appears likely to continue.

Since the launch in early 1985 of Cellnet and Vodafone, the two UK networks, the number of cellular subscribers has reached over 200,000. The growth rate appears likely to continue. Though cellular telephony is becoming more widely used around the world, systems are incompatible. So a business executive from one country is unable to take his or her set with him and use it when abroad. This situation is expected to change in the 1990s when the pan-European digital network is scheduled to enter service.

The UK, France, West Germany, Scandinavia, the Benelux countries, Ireland, Spain and Portugal are all working towards this aim, and they may be joined by Switzerland, Austria and Greece. The aim is to have common standards that will enable a European network where local operators will be able to operate on the common network.

At the same time, these countries are working on a common standard for a mobile network. A standard for a mobile network will have to be agreed, as will a standard for a mobile network. However, all these countries are committed to the standard of service, 1992, and are working on a common standard for a mobile network.

The standard for a mobile network will have to be agreed, as will a standard for a mobile network. However, all these countries are committed to the standard of service, 1992, and are working on a common standard for a mobile network.

launched, will have to compete with the existing analogue service. Equipment and service must be developed by the end of 1990. The pan-European network will be a common standard for a mobile network.

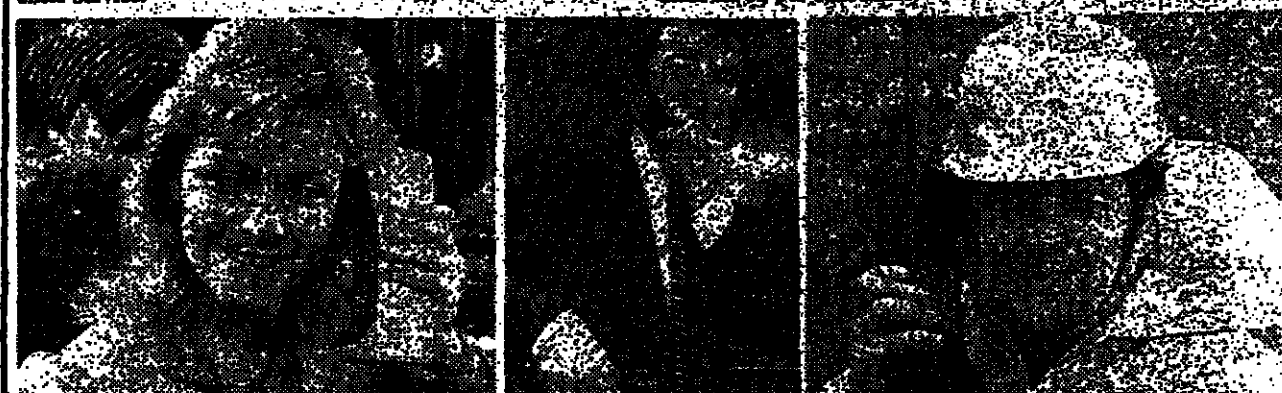
At present, UK operators are lower than in other countries, such as Germany and France. The UK system cannot be used elsewhere. The UK system cannot be used elsewhere. The UK system cannot be used elsewhere.

Mobile network will have to be agreed, as will a standard for a mobile network. However, all these countries are committed to the standard of service, 1992, and are working on a common standard for a mobile network.

Next in line is Air Call, which has just announced an investment plan to spread its coverage from 45 to 90 per cent of the UK population. Mercury Communications, owned by Mercury Communications and Motorola, has expanded its coverage to cover 70 per cent of the population and is scheduled to reach 90 per cent by the end of 1990. This is a significant step for mobile telephony in the UK.

These new services will be able to use the same network as the existing services. This is a significant step for mobile telephony in the UK.

These new services will be able to use the same network as the existing services. This is a significant step for mobile telephony in the UK.



A PAL Cellnet in use: left, businessman using a British Telecom mobile phone; and, right, a Cellnet mobile phone.

ELECTRONIC MAIL

Zap! It's in the post

There are about two million telefax subscribers around the world. As with the phone, a subscriber in one place can communicate with another user anywhere else in the world. Unfortunately, they were originally built up as individual islands without the benefit of common standards. Thus, no electronic mail system yet allows direct worldwide communications. The only common denominator between the systems is that

they generally have a "gateway" to the telefax network.

Worldwide, probably the best-known "electronic mail" system is Dialcom. An American-developed system, its technology has been licensed to 14 organizations, mainly the giant post and telecommunications organizations (PTTs) in different countries.

British Telecom, now actually the owner of Dialcom, is the UK licensee of the system, which it offers under the name Telefax Gold. At the last count, in April, there were 76,000 Gold subscribers in the UK, who can communicate with each other as well as an estimated 200,000 Dialcom subscribers in other countries.

Mercury Link 7500 (formerly Easylink), run by BT's rival Mercury Communications, has only about 7,000 mailboxes. It does, however, provide access to the 155,000 Easylink subscribers in the US.

The situation is improving since the implementation of the X400 series of standards which allows various electronic messaging systems to communicate.

The largest demonstration to date of X400 is planned for Telecom '87 in Geneva. Twenty-one of the world's leading developers of X400 products have joined together to show that a worldwide network of public X400 services linking private X400 systems is taking shape.

ICL will not be taking part in the demonstration. It took part in the world's first multi-vendor X400 demonstration with Siemens and Bull, held at Sicob 85 in Paris, but has since implemented its own Office Power-ICL Mail network with 12,500 users spanning 22 countries.

One problem facing the organizations is that they rarely have "green-field" situations, but generally operate in a network that has built up over the years with one technology being replaced or to another. System designers recognize this difficulty.

Recognizing the potential market in integrated communications systems, which is growing rapidly, System Designers developed its System 400. This is a fully integrated communications system intended to meet the worldwide needs of large users such as banks, multinational organizations and PTTs.

Similarly, in a country where telecommunications is under-developed, and the cost of providing the network is greater than the expected revenue, the authority benefits by having to provide only a single network to provide both voice and text.

It will be many years before it becomes universally available because, to quote the old telecommunications adage, "the hardest sell was the first telephone". This brings home the need for a communications medium to be widely available and to have a large installed base.

The cornerstone of ISDN is to use digital connections from end to end. Once a big enough proportion of the network has been covered, it will be possible to start offering ISDN as a commercial service, rather than just the trials

and pilot services that are under way in the UK.

One complication is that there are currently two sets of telecommunication standards around the world: Bell, serving the US and CCITT, serving the rest of the world.

British Telecom started planning its trials before the ISDN standards had been agreed internationally, consequently its current trials do not conform to one of the standards. However, the standard is not really a "false start" but will delay the introduction of the full ISDN service.

The ability to send text or fax while carrying on a conversation will be appreciated by many business users. However, the level of sophistication allowed by modern technology, includes calling party identification which enables one to know who or at least what number an incoming call is being made from. But these facilities will be available only when the call is from another ISDN instrument.

Consequently, the first real users of ISDN will be the big organizations that install their own private networks consisting of modern digital PABXs linked by digital trunks. The first users to adopt real advantages of ISDN are expected to be the medium to large businesses which already make widespread use of information systems. They will benefit from the single access point to all services that ISDN will provide.

Instead of the separate networks needed to support each specialized function, the standardization and integration of all these services into one network with a single uniform access point should bring significant savings in running and maintenance, not to any business dependent on information technology.

Over the last few years virtually all new long-distance telecommunications cables have been fibre-optic, but only are they physically smaller. They allow longer transmission distances before regenerators are required to boost the signal strength.

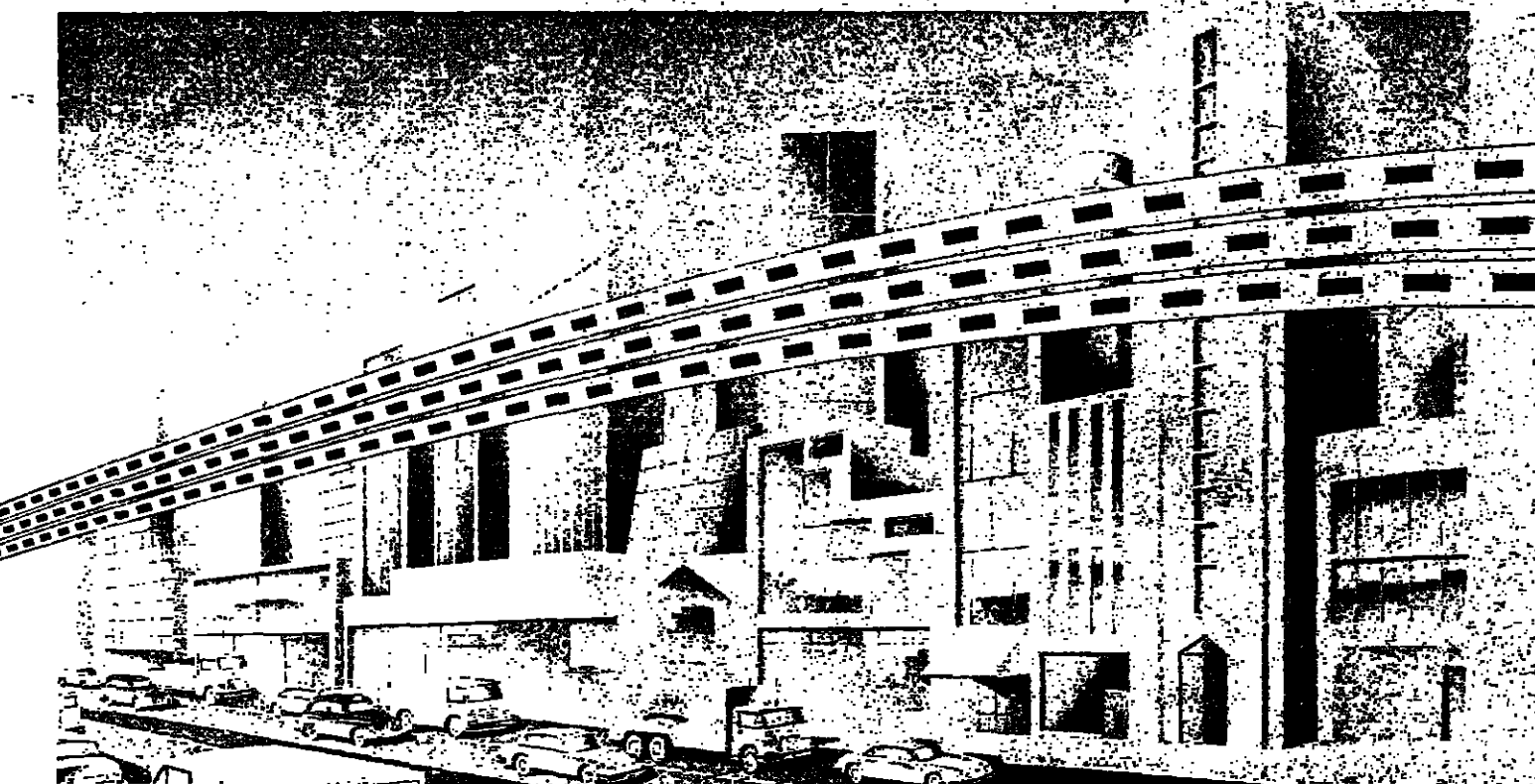
Both offices and information systems are generating a network. The fibre-optic network allows the cable to be laid in existing ducts, where there would not be enough room for traditional copper cables. The latter simplifies installation because a higher proportion of the path between exchanges will not need repeaters. For which, special costly housings will be needed on route.

It is becoming increasingly economic as demand for services grows. When fibre-optic cables are installed, it is normal for a great number of fibres to be provided, both to cope with anticipated growth and also to take into account failure of any of the working fibres.

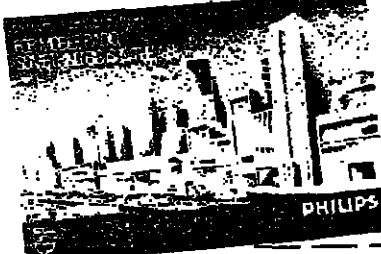
Adrian J. Morant is European editor of Telephone Engineer and Management

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THE RIVALS

Senator Moynihan, of New York, last week called the Soviet Union a "human rights hell". A Soviet spokesman replied in effect what about homelessness and unemployment in your country?

The American and the Russian were appearing on a television programme in which Americans and Russians were allowed to make it clear what they thought of each other's country. The Russians were prepared to show the American side's pictures of, among other things, psychiatric hospitals where Soviet dissidents were said to have been incarcerated, and of KGB men manhandling Jewish demonstrators in Moscow. This would have been unthinkable before Mr Gorbachev. What it portends, no one in the West can yet say.

It is consistent with the theory that Mr Gorbachev is seeking favour with his intellectuals — or at least the better-educated — who care about freedom of expression. He needs the support of these articulate people, it is argued, because he may have to anger both the military (by diverting funds to peaceful economic purposes) and the masses (by putting up prices in the name of economic efficiency).

If this is what he is doing, he is embarking on a vast gamble. So if he is to allow Americans to put their propaganda on Soviet television, he must for the time being keep more traditional Russians happy with the standard Soviet line on the United States. Hence the routine response about homelessness and unemployment.

The West is likely to hear more on this theme in the next few years. These are likely to be years of competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to convince the rest of the world — particularly Western Europe — which superpower has the fairer society, and is therefore the more peaceable. Mr Gorbachev will try to persuade glibly souls in the West that, while United States citizens have superficial political rights, Soviet citizens have economic rights. The United States and the countries of the Western alliance should not shrink from his challenge.

The answer to the point about homelessness

and unemployment is twofold. First, unemployment and homelessness exist in the Soviet Union too. What do not exist are independent economic institutes to discuss them. Secondly, even if the USSR did provide everyone with a home and a job, they are not freedoms. It is possible for someone to be housed and employed and be in a prison.

The West need not lose the coming competition with Mr Gorbachev. It should take the initiative. In 1975, in the Helsinki Final Act which brought to a climax the long conference on security and co-operation in Europe, the Soviet Union agreed to all manner of freedoms — circulation of Western newspapers and publications, free travel, and many other desirable things.

True, every commitment contained escape clauses such as "with due regard for security requirements". This has allowed the Eastern bloc signatories to ignore the commitments at will. But the West should make Soviet observance of the spirit of Helsinki a condition of any more disarmament talks after the now seemingly inevitable "zero-zero" option removes intermediate range missiles from Europe.

Yet in the meetings intended to monitor the progress of the Helsinki Final Act — including the meeting at present going on in Vienna — Western negotiators have minimized the importance of those passages involving the free circulation of people and ideas, and concentrated instead on the military aspects of the Helsinki accords. This is the wrong emphasis. The free circulation of ideas is an essential part of the liberal polity — the polity which Mr Gorbachev's admirers say he is striving to introduce. Modern history shows that liberal polities tend not to go to war with one another. Yet the West remains concerned almost solely with missiles, rather than with the nature of the states which own them. Weapons do not cause wars. People do. People made the closed and regimented political system which has been the Soviet Union's greatest weapon. That is the weapon which the West should insist on limiting.

INDIA'S REGIONAL ROLE

The Indian army is fighting in Sri Lanka. Its objective is to flush out units of the Tamil guerrilla group, the Tigers, capture their arms stores and enforce compliance with the terms of the July peace accord fashioned by Prime Minister Gandhi and President Jayewardene to end the island's communal conflict. So far the battle has raged for nine days, and looks set to continue. Indeed, the Indians have said they will "overcome all the elements obstructing the agreement using all the force at our command".

This represents an important shift in India's response to the Sri Lankan crisis. Traditionally, the Indian government, with its 50 million Tamils in the South, has in effect supported the Sri Lankan Tamils. However, although the presence of the Indian peace keeping force was intended to reassure the Tamils of Indian protection and the Sri Lankan army's compliance with the accord, its mandate included the disarming of Tamil guerrilla groups. In this more neutral role the Indians have identified the Tigers as the principal obstruction to peace. Now, in undertaking the task of neutralizing them, they have — both in Tamil and Sinhalese eyes — moved away from their earlier position of protector and are taking the role of honest broker in Sri Lanka's conflict.

This change in India's attitude, has significant implications, both military and political. Militarily, the Indian army is now committed to a policy of destroying the Tigers' power. This means that the Indians are fighting an anti-guerrilla war, in a foreign country, and are determined to win it. It also means that there will be further casualties, possibly several hundred more, and many will be Indian.

Many people will question this strategy. After all civilian lives are involved and there

will be a measure of wanton destruction. But for how long could the Tigers have been allowed to sabotage the July peace treaty? How many more Sinhalese massacres could have been condoned? And how much longer could the Indians have stood by as the Sri Lankan feud tore the island apart?

The political messages from northern Sri Lanka are, if anything, most important of all. For President Jayewardene there is a warning behind the military action. If the Indians will no longer tolerate the Tigers' obstructionist policies, it can be safely assumed that neither will they be patient with Sinhalese opposition. Now that he has taken to arms to enforce Tamil compliance Mr Gandhi cannot simply sit back if the Sri Lankan cabinet or parliament fails to ratify the accord or to fulfil its role under its terms. To that extent the Indian army has limited President Jayewardene's room for manoeuvre.

There are also lessons for India's other neighbours. By taking decisive action against the Tigers the Indian government has made clear that its sympathy and support for neighbouring secessionist movements is limited. Mr Gandhi will not countenance a second Bangladesh in South Asia. By the same token India is also prepared to exert itself to solve the region's ethnic problems.

Yet there is also a need for caution. In Sri Lanka a more assertive Indian foreign policy appears to have been born. If this simply restricts itself to obtaining recognition of the country's pre-eminent role in the region it will be acceptable. But if it becomes a cloak for Indian intervention in other countries' affairs it could disguise a form of sub-continental imperialism which must be checked. Sri Lanka could be the testing ground for such wider Indian ambitions.

A SANCTIONS MESSAGE

Is it going too far to suggest that, if the Pretoria regime did not exist, certain Commonwealth leaders would have to invent it? For what other subjects might force themselves onto the Commonwealth conference agenda if it were not for South Africa?

Mr Gandhi's activities in the Punjab? Civil war in Uganda? Or, as Amnesty International has suggested, the appalling human rights violations in so many Commonwealth countries, including those which call most shrilly for punitive measures against apartheid? So it is understandable that Mr Kaunda, Mr Mugabe and Mr Gandhi, with the eager assistance of Mr Mulrooney, prefer the question of further sanctions against South Africa.

This time, however, despite the surface splutter, the participants appeared to be simply going through the motions. The condemnations rang hollow. President Kaunda did his best to inject some emotion into the proceedings. But the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Clark, summed up the real mood of the conference when he spoke of "sanctions fatigue".

That fatigue is bred not of Mrs Thatcher's intransigence but of the failure of sanctions to achieve the goals their advocates so confidently predicted only a year ago, and of the failure of those advocates to demand from Britain. Britain has fulfilled its promise to impose limited sanctions. The "frontline" states have not. And as Foreign Office officials were keen to point out, the IMF figures show that Britain's trade with South Africa, in the last year for which full figures are available, went down while Canada's went up, and British aid to Mozambique and the other front

line states has been been generous and constructive in helping to reduce dependence on the southern neighbour. So why Vancouver's tired ritual? To answer that, it is necessary to look not to Whitehall's alleged failures, but to Washington. Earlier this month President Reagan delivered his report on the effectiveness of American sanctions embodied in the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. For the sanctioners the report made depressing reading. Time has proved the accuracy of Mrs Thatcher's prediction that sanctions would achieve little but increase both white South African intransigence and black South African poverty. But, undaunted by facts, Congressmen and Senators are gathering their forces to demand further and even more heroic doses of the same medicine.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, may have been a little premature in his assessment earlier this month that after a "sobering" year a new consensus was emerging that there was "no silver bullet", no quick American solution for South Africa's problems. Further bills are being prepared by those who believe that, if the silver bullet has not worked, all that is needed is a bigger weapon. Other American politicians should ignore the urgings of the Vancouver chorus, acknowledge that South Africa's white leadership responds unreasonably to a gun at its head and, instead of trying to push yet another African country into penury, follow Mrs Thatcher's example by attempting to improve the economic well-being of the rest. At the very least, an American acknowledgement that sanctions have failed might finally remove them from the international agenda thus adding immeasurably to the quality of future Commonwealth conversations.

Inner-city policies at risk

From Professor Urian A. Wannop
Sir, It is worrying that the Prime Minister should have presented the Conservative conference with such an incomplete analysis of the roots of our inner-city problems. It puts not only her political objectives in danger but risks gross waste of resources if policy is built on scapegoats such as planning, rather than proper understanding.

Inner cities in the United States have frequently suffered problems worse than ours. US cities have possessed neither left-wing councils nor a planning system like that in Britain. Nor did US city councils evacuate inner-city populations to peripheral council estates, as was fostered in Britain primarily during the housing drive of Conservative governments of the 1950s and 1960s.

As in Britain, manufacturing industry has relocated from US inner cities to surrounding towns and suburbs since the peak of the industrial revolution.

Rate increases have been marginal and only one of the causes of job losses in our inner cities. Research commissioned by the Government has confirmed that. The most rapid loss of manufacturing jobs from our inner cities was associated with national economic conditions in the period 1979-81. Glasgow's splendid physical improvement has become a model which the Prime Minister rightly applauds. But whatever its success, it will never restore the jobs for inner-city residents lost in 1979-81.

Many of the Government's inner-city initiatives are innovative and have much potential. They frequently borrow sensibly from experience — particularly

from prior initiatives under many Labour councils. But the inner cities will gain less than they could if the Prime Minister's growing interventions do not rest on deeper understanding of recent history, here and in the US.

In Glasgow, specifically, planners opposed the large peripheral estates enabled by the Conservative Government's post-war housing drive; planners opposed the high-rise and industrialised housing systems, also fostered by government planners, brought about the turn around in urban policy which led to the Gear (Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal) project, visited and admired by the Prime Minister last month.

Planners crystallised the ideas for the revival of the city centre; planners laid the foundation in Clydeside for one of the country's most successful enterprise zones; planners associated in the 1970s with local economic and social initiatives which preceded Gear; planners have consistently protected private retail investment in central Glasgow and other town centres.

The selective misunderstandings of the Prime Minister put her inner-city policies in jeopardy. Our inner-city problems are paralleled in many advanced industrialised countries. They arise largely from shifting investment in the private sector. Planning has done much more good than it has done harm in alleviating the consequential problems.

Yours faithfully,
U. A. WANNOP,
University of Strathclyde,
Centre for Planning,
Livingstone Tower,
26 Richmond Street, Glasgow,
October 12.

Sentencing advice

From Mr David Simpson
Sir, Lord Lane states (report, September 26) that, as a result of a "breath-taking confusion" of sentencing options open to judges and the steady flow of illegal sentences coming before the Court of Appeal, there is a need for the crown court judge or recorder to have greater assistance from prosecuting counsel.

In the magistrates' court, where the vast majority of criminal cases are sentenced, one of the responsibilities of the clerk to the justices, in the terms of the 1981 practice direction, is to advise the justices generally on the range of penalties which the law allows them to impose and on any guidance relevant to the choice of penalty provided by the law, the decisions of the superior courts or other authorities.

May I respectfully suggest that public confidence in the ability and independence of the judiciary would be better maintained if crown court judges and recorders were to receive sentencing advice, when required, from a similar source to that received by the magistrates, rather than from the prosecution?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMPSON
(Clerk to the Justices),
Uxbridge Magistrates' Court,
The Court House, Harefield Road,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Small dividends

From Miss Mary E. Jelley
Sir, Mr Capper's letter to you (October 15) suggests that the best way to benefit from small dividends is for the shareholder to give it away.

Can he really be serious? If the shareholder can be described as "small" then the dividend becomes all the more welcome. "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

Yours truly,
MARY E. JELLEY,
The Shepherd's Cottage,
Chute,
Andover, Hampshire,
October 15.

Role in space

From the Director of The Society of British Aerospace Companies Ltd
Sir, Statements made in a television interview this weekend by Kenneth Clarke, the Trade and Industry Minister, flatly rejecting proposals by the British National Space Centre for an increase in Britain's modest space budget, will have dismayed British space scientists and space workers alike.

I echo Sir Geoffrey Pattie's sentiments that it is a matter of national self-confidence for Britain to increase its role in space programmes. He is right, but it goes beyond that.

Britain cannot afford to be a mere spectator while other nations make the running in space. At the present rate of advance in technology, making up lost ground is immensely expensive and in the space business we are, indeed, losing ground.

Our present Government prides itself on its innovative thinking, yet it appears to have a blank spot when it comes to appreciating the huge potential of space. No one suggests that Britain should invest huge sums to go it alone in space, but surely we must make a sensible contribution to the European Space Agency and share in its programmes.

I believe that the British people are dismayed at our Government ministers' lack of vision when it comes to space. The British people see the exploitation of space heralding the next great industrial revolution. They look to Government for leadership. They want to see Britain playing a full role along with the Europeans. If that means spending some money, they want

Moving mountains

From Viscount Furness
Sir, I was intrigued to see in today's *Times* (October 14) an article from your Rome Correspondent stating that a "secret emissary of the Pope will travel up winding roads to a Swiss mountain retreat", hopefully to recommend a solution to the difficulty that the Holy Father has been having with Archbishop Levesque over the latter's refusal to accept the 1969 Mass, which of course can just as easily be in Latin as any vernacular language.

May I point out that any representative of his Holiness would undoubtedly be an Apostolic Visitor (somewhat comparable to, in our terms, a one-man royal commission) and hardly a "secret emissary".

As Edeine is only 15km or so from my home in Martigny (434m) in Valais, I can assure you that the difficulties in travel in that part of the valley of the Rhône are in no way comparable, say, to a visit to Mount Athos.

Yours faithfully,
FURNESS,
Carlton Club,
69 St James's Street, SW1.

War games

From Mrs Amy Hall
Sir, How times have changed! Mr Paul Andrews (October 9) may refer to acetic acid as the substance in which his son soaks his conkers, but Sir, he is describing the heinous crime of "soaking your conker in vinegar", a practice despised and forbidden by all true conker players in the 1920s.

Is this part of the North-South divide? What goes in Long Millgate, Manchester, would not have done at Stone School, Greenhithe, Kent. The offender would have been driven away in ignorance, with the sound of "cheater" ringing in his ears.

Yours faithfully,
AMY HALL,
Lane's End,
Rollestone Road,
Shrewton,
Salisbury, Wiltshire,
October 10.

Government to put that money up.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN CURTIS,
The Society of British Aerospace Companies Ltd,
29 King Street, St James's, SW1.

From Mr Alan Smith
Sir, Throughout the summer *The Times* has been reporting on the calamities which will ensue if the Government refuse to pay for the latest proposals of the European Space Agency.

Now we are told (leader, October 13) that our ministers are "cocooned in... nonchalant indifference" and have a "reputation for meanness and myopia" because they do not think the large sums sought will be well spent.

On other pages you tell us of Lord Young's plans to reform industrial policy, with less emphasis on supporting big business and more on competition; and of the Auditor General's view that Government agencies are insufficiently accountable to the Commons.

The day is past when high risks and high expenses were enough to persuade governments to support projects unattractive to investors.

To those who pay its taxes, a reputation for meanness is no bad thing for a government to have; particularly when what is at stake is some £300 million a year for "the early stages of a very lengthy programme... in the more risky areas of futuristic research", to be managed by a precarious inter-governmental agency whose future is likely to be as bedevilled by politics as its past.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN SMITH,
The Bonington Hotel,
92 Southampton Row, WC1.

'Heroic' bluff by Hitler's children

From the Director of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism

Sir, The so-called Baader-Meinhof group of terrorists, to which Astrid Troll belonged, committed their crimes out of inner emotional motivation, and their appeals to political causes were pretexts merely. Indeed, your report ("Haunting figure of German terrorism seeks a new chance", October 14) bears this out with the quotation from one of them that she turned to terrorism because she was sick of caviar and champagne.

Happy the land and happy the times in which young persons are made desperate not by want of necessities but by surfeit of luxuries! To relieve such sickness the affluent terrorists killed their neighbours.

Relief was not all they sought in violence. In addition, they wanted to be heroes, and so that end represented themselves as bravely standing up, in the 1960s and 1970s, to the Nazis, as their parent generation should have done and had failed to do in the 1930s and 1940s.

But they could not bluff even themselves that the liberal democratic state of West Germany was the same as the Third Reich; so they declared that they would make it so by provoking the government to take extreme authoritarian measures. Then, they argued, the masses would see that only they, the terrorist revolutionaries, could lead them into true liberty — some vague, collective millennium.

In fact, they did not make a dent in the liberal democratic condition of the Federal Republic. Contrary to the assertion and implications of your report, no

Winchester by-pass

From Mr S. J. Blackwell
Sir, The Mayor and the Dean of Winchester's letter of October 2 on the line of a new Winchester by-pass road has so far not been challenged.

Opposition from Winchester over the years has meant huge delays over the line of road to supersede the present dangerous, serpentine, traffic light-restricted pre-war by-pass, to the great discomfort and delay of millions of travellers each year. Now a line has been fixed, Winchester should carp no longer but should try to improve the proposal.

The M25 passes through an even more environmentally sensitive area than Twyford Down, in Epping Forest, where an economical cut-and-cover construction has been used to return forest and a cricket ground back to the original.

Yours truly,
S. J. BLACKWELL,
2 Windermere Road,
Sudbury, Suffolk,
October 15.

Education vouchers

From Sir Reginald Murley
Sir, If parents in the private sector have no serious difficulty in selecting schools for their children, and meet with no opposition from the teaching profession therein, why should the extension of parental choice to those in the state sector give rise to the "formidable problems" adumbrated by Dr Alexander (October 13)?

Perhaps he has been bamboozled by the strident syndicalist protestations of some of the teachers' unions, and of those educational bureaucrats who are convinced that only they know what is best for other people's children.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MURLEY,
Cobden Hill House,
63 Cobden Hill,
Radlett, Hertfordshire,
October 13.

Sign posts

From Dr Peter Neufeld
Sir, Your correspondents (October 8, 12, 14) appear to view stock adjectives as a recent phenomenon. I seem to remember from my school days that their use was a favourite device of the most respected classical writers.

As I recall, one met with dreary regularity "wine-dark sea", "grey-eyed Athena" and "faithful Acheians". At the time they did at least reduce the amount of thought required to complete the translation.

Apologies for this topic, surrounded as you are by journalists, could you discover for us why every change is now a "sea change" and what the difference is?

Yours faithfully,
PETER NEUFELD,
South Bank Polytechnic,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Borough Road, SE1.

From Mrs Ella M. Gardner
Sir, The phrase "the shark-infested Timor Sea", associated by your correspondent (October 14) with the early 1950s, was used in newspaper accounts of Amy Johnson's pre-war flight to Australia.

The heroine of my early childhood had to fly across those sinister deeps, and the mental picture of that intrepid young woman winging her way in her frail aircraft across dark waters thronged with ravening sea-monsters has stayed with me ever since.

Yours faithfully,
ELLA M. GARDNER,
2 The Oast,
St Lawrence Forstal,
Canterbury, Kent,
October 14.

"draconian legislation" or "heavy-handed response" was elicited from the federal government. At worst, some of the states in the federation brought in a regulation (known as *Berufshorbot*) by which members of anti-democratic political parties, both right and left, could be excluded from teaching and other state jobs.

That teachers of far-left persuasion were subsequently employed in the West German universities indicates an absence of zeal in its implementation. As for the "tormenting" conditions of imprisonment for convicted terrorists, they have been of a kind to make even the British football fans awaiting trial in Brussels envious.

Finally, "Meinhof, Baader, and other gang members" did not "die mysteriously in prison", as your report alleges, but committed suicide.

Yours sincerely,
JILLIAN BECKER, Director,
Institute for the Study
of Terrorism,
65 Blandford Street, W1.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 19 1946

South Africa's original intention had been to make a present to Britain in the form of food, and a large consignment had arrived; but the Union itself became affected by world-wide scarcities and the presentation took the form of certificates for gold in the Bank of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BRITAIN GIFT FOR THE PEOPLE

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa yesterday presented to Mr Attlee the Prime Minister, £285,000 "with no conditions attached" except that it be used for the advantage of the British people. In a ceremony in the Cabinet room at 10, Downing Street, General Smuts handed over a gold certificate for the sum, which he described as a "nation-wide offering from the people of South Africa and the British protectorates." He also presented a bank draft for £196,625 which was an offering more especially from the people of Durban and the Province of Natal.

GENERAL SMUTS said: "The national gift is given as a symbol through which the people of South Africa wish to express to the people of Britain not only the admiration aroused in them by the conduct of the British people in the second world war but also as a token of their profound faith that the moral heroism of that conduct will prove a powerful reinforcement and stimulus to all the forces for good among the nations."

The raising of the gift was the work of the People of Britain Fund. This fund had collected £1,054,000 of which £250,000 had already been spent on the purchase of food sent for distribution through the Gifts Association centre. Attached to the bank draft, however, was a statement of conditions on which the money was raised, the most important of which was that the funds should be spent on a hospital or similar utilitarian memorial. The £196,000 came from the Salute to Britain Fund, Natal, and was wholly distinct from the national tribute. Altogether, General Smuts added, with funds raised by the Thank You, Britain Fund in Capetown, the three manifestations of his people's regard for the British totalled more than £1,350,000.

AN ENDURING SYMBOL

Mr ATTLEE, for the people of Britain, expressed thanks for the generous gift made on behalf of the people of the Union of South Africa and Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He expressed thanks too, for the further gift from the people of Durban and Natal. He said he knew how much our people would be touched by this generosity and how much they would appreciate this wonderful expression of friendship. There was a deep sympathy between ordinary people for the hardships which the war entailed, and many a home in this country received a parcel from South Africa with pleasure, not only for its contents, but for the feeling which came with it.

He continued: "You now give me a nationwide token of this sympathy made up of contributions from many individuals. I can assure you that I will consult with the utmost care to see how best this gift can be used. I feel myself that the peoples by whom we have both been chosen to serve would like this money to be devoted to purposes which will serve the needs of ordinary men and women and will be an enduring symbol of the unity of purpose we felt in the years of our danger. I look upon this gift as a wonderful symbol. We have to keep steadily in front of us, if we are to heal the divisions of the world, some means of bringing to all a closer sense of the essential feeling of friendliness between ordinary men and women in whatever country they may live. This wonderful gift from South Africa points the way which the nations must follow — the spirit with which we must go forward into a new and peaceful era."



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 17: The Princess Royal, Patron of the Association of Wrens, this afternoon attended the Association's 70th Anniversary reunion at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Her Royal Highness was received by the President of the Association (Dame Marion Kettlewell).

The Princess Royal, Patron of The Home Farm Trust, this evening attended the Home Farm Trust's Governor's Dinner at the Grand Hotel, Bristol.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).

The Princess Royal, attended to Mrs Andrew Feilcke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this morning at the conclusion of his visit to Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Hong Kong and China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Macdonald will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, October 27, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr J.W. Cope will take place at 12.30 pm on Wednesday, October 21, 1987, at the Church of St Bartholomew-the-Less, West Smithfield, London, EC1.

A memorial service for Mr Ralph Cobbold will be held in The Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon on Wednesday, October 21.

A memorial service for the Rev Denis E.H. Whiteley, sometime Chaplain and Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, will be held on Saturday, October 24, at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin at 2.30 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Sub-Lieutenant D.N. Bone, RN and Third Officer J.B. Gardner, WRNS
The engagement is announced between Doreen, twin son of Mr and Mrs A. Bone, of Portsmouth, Hampshire, and Jessica, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs L.T. Gardner, of Blackheath, London.

Mr R.J. Burston and Miss D. Baker
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs Neville Burston, of London, SW1, and Debbie, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Baker, of Boston, United States.

Mr F. Carter and Miss F.A. Jones
The engagement is announced between Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs G.R. Carter, of Ravenshoe Park, Edinburgh, and Felicity Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.C. Jones, of Daniels Well, Malvernshire, Wiltshire.

Mr B.C.C. Compton and Miss R.D. Minors
The marriage of Barry Compton and Rosa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Gregorio Minors will take place shortly in Tandag, the Philippines. A reception will be held later in London.

Mr D.A.M. Davies and Miss G.M. French
The engagement is announced between Digby, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Davies and the late Mrs L. Davies, of the Mithras Club, Nairobi, Kenya, and Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan French, of Folkestone, Kent.

Lieutenant D.N. Martinson, RN and Second Officer L.J.A. Redman, WRNS
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr David Martinson, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, and of the late Mrs Rachel Martinson, and Isabel, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Redman, of The Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, Kent.

Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate

To mark their seventy-fifth anniversary Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate, held a service of commemoration at St Wilfrid's Church on Saturday, October 17. The Bishop of Leeds, the Right Rev Malcolm Wedderburn, officiated. The service was followed by a reception for Old-Ethelburgians and present staff, given by the headmistress, Mrs M.C. James.

A luncheon was held afterwards. The afternoon's programme continued with a lacrosse match between the OE XII and school 1st XI, a concert which included the performance of *The Royal Eagle*, a cantata specially composed by the director of music, Mr Clive McClelland, and a display of school memorabilia. The day ended with a *hagis* of Old Ethelburgians and current pupils.

Viscount Mountgarret, President of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Development Plan, announces that work has started on the conversion of Eborac House to the new sixth form centre and it is anticipated that work will begin early in 1988 on the new arts, craft and design technology unit. The patron of the school, Mr R. Balfour, will be the host at an evening reception in London for Old Ethelburgians on Wednesday, November 11, 1987. OEs wishing to attend are invited to apply to the appeal co-ordinator at the school by November 1.

Birthdays today

Mr Justice Boreham, 68; Professor Sir Robert Boyd, physicist and astronomer, 64; Sir Simon Dyer, director-general, Automobile Association, 62; Mr Bernard Hepton, actor, 62; Sir Robert Jennings, QC, international lawyer, 74; Mr John Le Carré, writer, 56; Mr Graham Lock, chief executive, Amalgamated Metal Corporation, 56; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, 71; Air Marshal Sir Anthony Skingley, 54; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack, 68; Sir Kenneth Stoby, former Chief Justice of Barbados, 84; Sir Patrick Wall, former MP, 71; Mr Peter Whitson, architect, 75.

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Religion in white working-class London, the world of the television soap opera *EastEnders*, is largely unchanged from Charles Booth's "indifference and empty churches" of a century ago, but with the curious emergence of Christianity as a badge of racial identity. This is precisely what most inner city church ministers, on the other hand, would not want it to be.

"Common religion" is the name sociologists use to refer to the existence of faith among ordinary people out of contact with institutional or conventional religion. Its content is much speculated over, and under the description "folk religion" is often cited as a source of reassurance that churches and churchmen still have meaning in most people's lives.

A new study in Tower Hamlets, the very territory of *EastEnders*, however, suggests that a lot of this consolation is misplaced.

It was conducted by Dr Geoffrey Aldern, and has just been published as *Half of Inner City God* (Hodder, £7.95), together with a review of recent research literature by Dr Grace Davie. Their conclusions are somewhat at odds with the usual way working-class religion is perceived by middle-class intellectuals, a point which comes out strongly from Dr Aldern's parallel study of East End clergy.

It is too often taken for granted that all religious belief, whether common or conventional, is organized in a fairly systematic manner in the minds of the individuals concerned, so that they will be aware of, and try to eliminate, obvious contradictions. Even the phrase common religion or folk religion implies an organized pattern.

In fact, the Inner City God, if there is one, is a confusing and contradictory entity, and there is a strong feeling that it would be indecent to think too much about Him at all. What is said is marked by a concrete literalness on the part of both the sympathetic and the unsympathetic.

Dr Aldern conducted and recorded half-hour conversations with as typical

Clifford Longley

Class gulf facing the church

a sample of East Enders as he could find, and while there was a surprising willingness to switch off the television and indulge in God-talk (perhaps for the first time for many years), the overwhelming impression from the responses is that religion does not make sense, and is not even meant to make sense.

At the same time very few of the interviewees were atheists - atheism being rejected as perhaps one more unacceptable way of trying to make sense of religion. Church doctrine is another such way, equally unworkable.

Several of the respondents referred to the Bishop of Durham, without much idea what he was on about, but indicating that if better minds than theirs had trouble with it, who could blame them. There were echoes, nevertheless, of some of the points he has actually raised, such as the unacceptability of belief in a God who could prevent disasters or cure diseases and yet did not do so.

The presence of other races in the same neighbourhood, indeed the same tower block, provoked a number of replies which suggested that Christianity was understood as part of white English racial identity. There was a level of criticism, even of hostility, towards other races; but Dr Aldern found it much more closely related to actual experience than to preconceived racial bigotry.

Critical remarks were almost invariably begun with "I am not a racist but..." and on occasion there was a surprising level of sympathy for non-white neighbours as fellow victims. Cooking smells were frequently mentioned; which drew from him the wry comment that the white English working class also have cooking smells of their own, the lingering aroma of stale Sunday lunches - to Muslims and Hindus the unpleasant smell of Christianity, perhaps.

Such studies as this cannot hope to disclose the extent to which common religion, disorganized, impressionistic and often very misinformed, nevertheless

less serves as an important prop to happiness, stability and sanity.

The level of abstract thought necessary for respondents to begin to answer such questions is not available, nor is the language. "Many expressed anxiety about not being articulate: here it often seemed that thoughts could not be shaped for a lack of syntax and vocabulary," Dr Aldern remarked. But asked the classic sociologist's question requiring them to place "the importance of God in their lives" on a scale between nothing and ten, from "not at all" to "very", they scored 6.3.

The anxiety about being unable to express themselves may well be part of a more general controlling factor in the way such people will respond to religious questions: an over-riding fear of appearing "silly". Thus racism is seen as silly unless based on actual evidence. Going to church appears silly - several mentioned "what the neighbours would say" as reason for not doing it, and also a fear of not knowing the right words to say and things to do.

Admitting to believing much about anything has the same mark to it: the fear that any categorical statement of commitment would "get it wrong", and look silly. If religion is already felt to be an area full of inconsistencies, talking about it or even thinking about it is almost bound to lead to "getting it wrong".

This surely demonstrates that there is something fundamentally incompatible between working-class culture and the style of liberal cerebral middle-class Protestant religion as it filters through to them. They half-hear the churches speaking at a level of abstraction and intellectual reasoning from which they are disbarred.

If they attempt to imitate it they will only make fools of themselves. But by a natural and healthy reflex of the English working class, they refuse to accept the put-down implied, instead turning their cynicism and contempt on that from which they are excluded. And who is to say that is not fair comment?

Today's royal engagements

The Princess Royal, Chancellor of London University, will open the new Maurice Wohl Centre for Dental Practice Centre at King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry at 10.30.

Princess Margaret, as Patron of the London Festival Ballet, will give a reception in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will launch Club Week at the Hippodrome at 12.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of Cot Death Research and Support, Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths, will open the Christmas Card Exhibition at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, at 6.25.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr T. N. Callaghan, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools, Scottish Office, to succeed Mr J.A. Ferguson as the HM Senior Chief Inspector of Schools, Scottish Office, on promotion to Under Secretary from November 1.

Mr Ian Robertson, Curator of the Passmore Edwards Museum in east London, to be Director of the National Army Museum from January 4, 1988.

Parliament this week

Commons
Wednesday 22.30: Public Utility Bill, second reading. Science and Technology Bill, second reading. Criminal Justice Bill, second reading. Criminal Justice Bill, second reading.

Lords
Tomorrow 22.30: Criminal Justice Bill, committee, first day. Criminal Justice Bill, committee, second day.

Service reunion

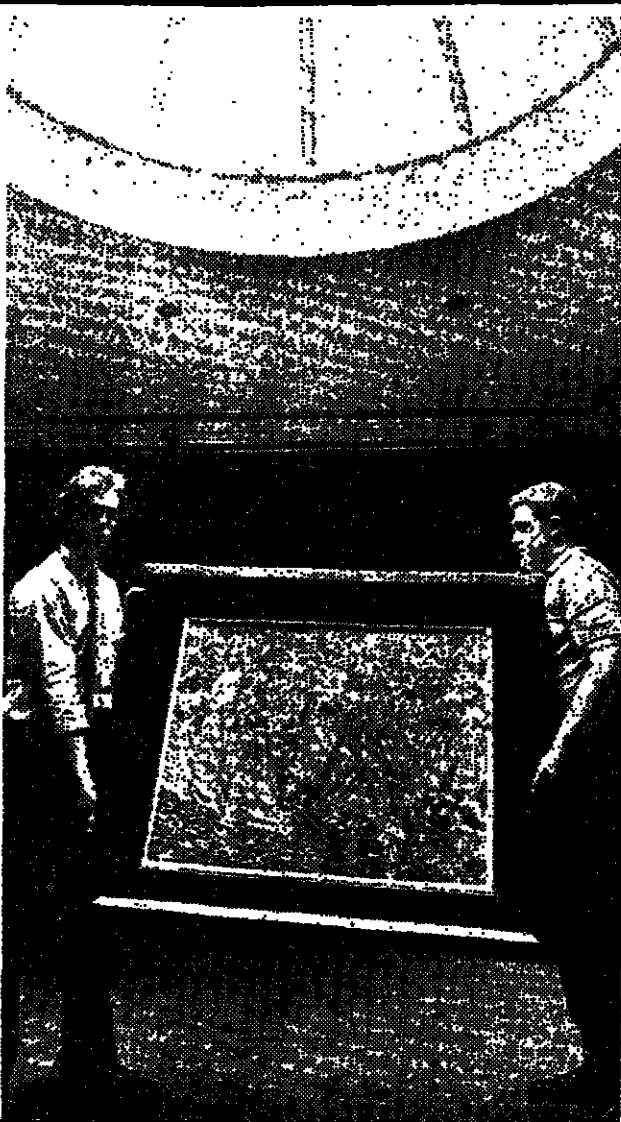
The Princess Royal, Patron of the Association of Wrens, will be the guest of honour at a reunion held on Saturday at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the WRNS. She was received by Dame Marion Kettlewell, president of the association. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham and the Mayor of Solihull were among other guests.

Lord Colnbrook

The life barony conferred on Sir Humphrey Edward Gregory Atkins has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Colnbrook, of Waltham St Lawrence in the Royal County of Berkshire.

Service dinner

31 Signal Regiment (V) Major P.D. White presided at the annual mess dinner of the 31 Signal Regiment (V) held on Saturday at RHQ Hammer-smith.



Staff at Sotheby's unpacking Van Gogh's Irises for its brief London showing before it is sent for sale in New York on November 11 (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Buyer sought for van Gogh's irises

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

Sotheby's is busy urging the world to think "Irises" when they hear the name Vincent van Gogh, rather than "Sunflowers", although the auction house is delighted if any money-spinning associations with Christie's £24 million painting have stuck.

Yesterday Sotheby's put on display in London what its chairman, Mr John Marion, has called "the most important work of art to be sold in America". The intention is to seduce any potential British buyers before the painting returns to New York for sale on November 11.

Meanwhile, the painting's owner, Mr John Whitney Payson, has come along too. "I think there is no comparison between Van Gogh's Sunflowers and Irises," says the immaculately dressed American. "As cut flowers in a vase, the Sunflowers haven't

much time to live, whereas the garden from which the Irises come is still there, in the asylum at Saint-Remy. Apart from anything else, the Sunflowers were part of a series, whereas the Irises are unique."

He likes the way you can "step into the painting" and recalls it as "a extra window in my parents' apartment when I was a child." It was bought by his mother, the philanthropist Joan Whitney Payson, in 1947, and has hung since 1977 in the gallery at Portland, Maine, he built in her memory.

Mr Whitney is selling the Irises in order to raise money to secure the future of that gallery, and to set up a new foundation supporting a variety of charities in Maine. He has decided to sell now because of the buoyant state of the art market, and the price raised by the Sunflowers.

Bridge

Britain makes history

Ocho Rios, Reuter - Chinese Taipei beat Canada 16-14 and Brazil crushed Jamaica 25-0 on Saturday night to make almost certain of semi-final places in the world bridge championship.

Britain made Bermuda Bowl history by posting a half-century score of 114 points to zero against Jamaica. The emphatic victory lifted Britain to second place in the standings, while Chinese Taipei retained first place with their more modest win over Canada.

In Sunday's final matches, Chinese Taipei were due to meet Pakistan and Britain faced Bra-

Marriages

The Earl of Beville and Miss S.J. Vandervell
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, of the Earl of Beville, only son of the Marquess of Headfort, of Eilersie, County of Mayo, and the Hon Mrs Lady of Crosby Farm, Bride, Ramsey, Isle of Man, to Miss Susan Jane Vandervell, elder daughter of the late Mr C.A. Vandervell and of Mrs Vandervell, of Horsehoe Hill House, Burnham, Buckinghamshire. The Rev Roger G. Russell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Duncan Fraser, was attended by Katherine Vandervell, Andrew Vandervell, Rebecca Vail-Cain, Claire Vail-Cain, Miss Katherine Fair and Miss Melanie Fair. Mr Christopher Snell was best man.

A reception was held at the Ritz hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr N. Morris Jones and the Hon Jane Howard
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Chesham, near Bath, of Mr N. Morris Jones, only son of Mr and Mrs M.H. Morris Jones, of Tarvin, Cheshire, to the Hon Jane Howard, eldest daughter of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Colonsay, Argyle, and of Lady Jane Howard, of Durand Gardens, London, SW9. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Rev Andrew Stevens officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Dudley Ryder, Anthony de Borchgrave, Harry Bell and the Hon Emma Howard. Mr Christopher Tidmarsh was best man.

A reception was held at Waldegrave House, Chesham, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr B. Baxter and Miss A.J. McKinley
The marriage took place on Tuesday, October 13, at the Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr Bruce Baxter and Miss Jane McKinley. The Rev Nicky Lee officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr Philip Harari, was attended by Polly McCowan, Tori Talbot, Caitiana and Taja McKinley and Hugo Richardson. Mr Ricky Richardson was best man.

A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr C.E.R. Ingleby and Miss S.E. Gray
The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Priory Church, St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, London, EC1, of Mr Charles Ingleby, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Richard Ingleby, of Pudding, Herefordshire, to Miss Sarah Gray, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Nicholas Gray, of the British Embassy, Tokyo. The Rev Arthur Brown officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sophie Eccles, Hugo Eccles, George Butler and Lizzie Campbell-Freston. Mr Julian Smith was best man.

The reception was held at Annoury House and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J.C. Mitchell and Miss S.E. Woods
The marriage took place on Saturday, at St Andrew's, of Mr John Mitchell, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Ian Mitchell, of Trull, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Susie Woods, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Woods, of Kingswood, Surrey. Canon Robert Miles officiated assisted by the Rev Henry Morgan.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Caroline and Victoria Mitchell and Timothy Lister. Mr Richard Ferrand was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

OBITUARY

SIR ARTHUR BENSON

Model of a colonial governor

Sir Arthur Benson, GCMG, who has died aged 79, was a classic example of the old Colonial Service of the British Empire, starting as a cadet in a remote, backward part of Africa and rising to be Governor of Northern Rhodesia. He was a man of deep feelings, dominated by a passionate devotion to the service of the Crown and belief in what the United Kingdom could contribute to Central Africa.

Arthur Edward Trevor Benson was born on December 21, 1907, in Johannesburg, elder son of an Anglican clergyman, who died when his family were young. While still a pupil at Wolverhampton Grammar School he found himself taking on some of the responsibilities of head of a family with limited means.

He won a classical exhibition to Exeter College, Oxford, and was selected for the Colonial Service in 1931.

It was said that he arrived at his first station in Northern Rhodesia somewhat after sundown and, reporting to his District Officer, was told to get the hell out of it. But soon the same District Officer was saying he was the best cadet he had ever had.

He moved on to the Secretariat in Lusaka and was attached to the Bledisloe Royal Commission, which was considering some form of amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Then came a posting back to London, where he was responsible first for interviewing would-be entrants to the Service, then was attached to the Cabinet Office, during Churchill's wartime Premiership.

He returned to Northern Rhodesia, with a posting, at his own request, to the outstation of Livingstone, where he threw himself into the work of developing a backward area.

In 1948 he was made Chief Secretary to the Central African Council, the coordinating body of the three Central African Governments.

In 1951 he was promoted to be Chief Secretary of Nigeria - where those working in outstations far from the centre were quick to realize that among their masters was at least one whose heart was in the Districts.

The Governorship of



Northern Rhodesia came in 1954. It was not an easy job. Disputes on the Copperbelt, misunderstandings between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Federal political leaders all made for difficulty, but there was never any doubt who was the master in Northern Rhodesia.

It would be idle to pretend that Benson was remarkable for tolerance. Even in his days at university, some one who knew him well noted that he had one weakness: believing his own views were right, as they often were, he was too apt to assume that everyone who differed from him was culpably foolish.

Yet when he retired, as the winds of change were beginning to blow strong through the territories he loved, there was possibly no better loved leader in the then Colonial Administrative Service.

Brought up in a strict tradition, he was almost puritanical in the standards he set for himself and others.

He could enliven Whitehall by a brief telegraphic reply quoting an appropriate verse of a Psalm or of a hymn Ancient and Modern. On the other hand, in the darkest days of the war, returning from the Cabinet Office to sleep in the Colonial Office, he was the life and soul of a modest winged room school that met in the duty room.

From 1962-66 he was a JP in Devon. He was an honorary Fellow of Exeter College.

Benson was made CMBG in 1952, KCMG in 1954 and GCMG in 1959.

He is survived by his wife Daphne, who was a daughter of an officer in the Native Affairs Department of South-east Rhodesia. They had two daughters.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SANKARA

his defence and he was released.

His moment quickly arrived, and in August, 1983, he seized another military power in yet another military coup. He made himself Head of State and Captain Blaise Compaore, his friend since childhood, minister of state to the presidency.

With the country as impoverished as ever, Sankara promised liberation for women, self-sufficiency in agriculture, and adequate food, education and medical care.

He insisted on incorruptibility. He sold the government's fleet of Mercedes cars and forced officials (himself included) to lay open their bank accounts to public scrutiny.

On the first anniversary of the coup - August, 1984 - he changed the country's name to Burkina Faso (Popular and Democratic Republic of Dignified People). He always claimed to have brought dignity to his nation, if not much else.

Sankara shunned personal security. He cycled and jogged through the streets.

His dynamic personality dominated and pervaded every twist and turn in his country's fortunes. But finally, last week, he was judged by his fellow revolutionaries to have been "a traitor and a renegade" and the cause of "social decadence."

His death was at the hands of forces giving loyalty to his boyhood friend, Compaore.

SIR DENIS LASKEY

Sir Denis Laskey, KCMG, CVO, Ambassador to Rumania from 1969-71 and to Austria from 1972-75, died on October 16. He was 71.

He was a member of the British delegation to the United Nations from 1949-53 and private secretary to the Foreign Secretary (Selwyn Lloyd) from 1956-59.

Nature notes

Of gales and gannets

Birds sit tight in a gale, facing into the wind so that their feathers are not blown back most of them come to little harm. Gannets and sea ducks like eiders and scoters stay on the water, where they ride the waves with skill, constantly shaking the drops off their oily feathers.

North American species like the wood thrush and rose-breasted grosbeak, recorded in the Isles of Scilly, were probably blown across the Atlantic by steeper, prevailing winds; they were not victims of the recent storms.

Green houghs torn down in the wind brought about brown

and yellow leaves that had already fallen. Loose bark was stripped off the London plane trees, leaving the trunks looking very white and ghostly through the sparse remaining leaves.

There are many ripe nuts on the ground. Sweet chestnuts lie among their prickly cases, open now in the form of a white cross. Some beech trees have produced very plump nuts this year; in bad harvest years they are just a small, three-ribbed shell with nothing but fur and air inside.

Pine wood floors are covered with bright fungi: several kinds of russet toadstools are scarlet or cherry-red, while the funnel-shaped "herald of the winter" is a shiny yellow.

D.M.

سكربت الامم

Instant history

Forecasting, as we were reminded last week, is a fallible business. So too is placing yourself in history. Though we could have done with Mr Fish declaring, before the storm, "Après moi le déluge", such egocentric apocalyptic sentiments are normally frowned on in this country. It was thus perhaps unwise for that most English of contemporary cult idols, Morrissey, to announce a little prematurely in Tony Knox's film about The Smiths

TELEVISION

for *The South Bank Show* (ITV) the death of popular music — not unconnected it seems with the disbanding of his group last month. (As the man sings so profoundly in the latest album, "Life tends to come and go as long as you know, know, know.")

It did seem a little hard on an arts programme so bold in its charting of current trends that it caught us with a group of such reputed social significance after a mere half dozen or so albums (and years), only for it to become history before transmission date. But it was appropriate for Morrissey, who endearingly takes the part even more seriously than himself. Though his mournful, quiet manner in the film did little to confirm John Peel's correct claim that there is laughter in the dark of The Smiths' dirges, the programme was turned into quite a cheery wake by the resurrection of past songs, film clips, "spend, spend, spend" Vir Nicholson, and Sandra Shaw. Ms Shaw informed us that we all live so many lives that it is not surprising that Morrissey gets confused about gender in his songs.

The uncertainties of time can also make life difficult for newsmen as well as songwriters and weather forecasters. *Everyman* (BBC1) began a new series with a most moving, chilling film by Michael Barker about his reporting in South Africa from a "reserved seat in the front row of history". Barker showed again his mastery of his medium and his deeply felt, if controlled, passion which allows him successfully to use language — "he spoke in the gathering rhythm of angels" — which would seem contrived and pretensions coming from many other reporters.

Andrew Hislop

Care for the little ones

Next month's London

Film Festival, for

which booking opens

today, offers a huge

and perplexing variety

of choice, including

140 features from 40

different countries:

David Robinson offers

a few pointers to

making your selection

The most daunting moment in the London filmgoer's year is when the programme for the London Film Festival plays through the letterbox. It takes half a day even to read the descriptions of the films — 140 features and scores of shorts and video items, from 40 different countries. It is even harder to begin to make choices among so many unknown quantities. The programme descriptions, of course, make every film equally irresistible — not through any dishonesty, but because in every case a portion of the particular work is invited to write the programme blurb.

So it is that even two new films by Jean-Luc Godard — *King Lear* and *Grandeur et décadence* — whose lackadaisical insolence will strain the loyalty of even the most dedicated admirer of that little emperor's new clothes, are made to sound inviting. Godard has been busy lately; he has a third, as yet unseen work, *Soigé* in the LFF.

A good strategy is to avoid the obvious sell-out attractions, like *Fellini's Interview* or John Huston's majestic valediction *The Dead*, or the British and American commercial productions, which are all sure to be released very soon after the festival. It is smarter to search the credits for those smaller quality pictures for which no British distributor is listed: the LFF may be the one and only chance of seeing them in the present state of film distribution.

Predictably this year brings a large representation of films from *glasnost* era Eastern Europe. From the USSR comes Tengiz Abuladze's *Repentance*, with its story of the rise of a Beria-style monster in the days of the Stalin terror. Intervention, Gennadi Poloka's enjoyably eccentric celebration of the October Revolution, finally reaches the screen 20 years after it was shelved by shocked bureaucrats.

Three Polish films shelved with the advent of martial law in 1981 also reach London. Agnieszka Holland's *A*



Woman of Her Own attacks poverty and corrupt bureaucracies through a very human story of a middle-aged postmistress. Krzysztof Kieslowski's *Blind Chance* is a novel structural experiment from the same starting-point, the story is successively taken in three different directions, motivated by the hero's alternative decisions to embrace the Party, the militant underground and a "safe" non-committal middle course.

Jerzy Domaradzki's *The Great Race* is a caustic account of the political manipulations behind a "Peace Race" in the high Stalinist period. It was written by Feliks Falk, whose own new film *Hero of the Year* is the story of a television commentator sacked in 1981, who attempts a comeback but experiences anew the impossibility of working in the media and staying honest.

The giant of Polish cinema, Andrzej Wajda, returns, in only slightly subdued form, with *Chronicle of Love Affairs*. On the surface a bitter-sweet story of young love cut short by the coming of the Second World War, there are still some barbed political undertones. Polish film-makers are irrepresible.

Wajda, Fellini and the lamented John Huston are not the only representatives of the senior generation: others are Ermanno Olmi (*Long Live the Lady*), Eric Rohmer (*Four Adventures of Reinette and Mirabelle*), Richard Attenborough (*Cry Freedom*), a distinguished record of the Biko case, Kon Ichikawa (*Adress*), Nagisa Oshima (*Max My Love*, made in France with Charlotte Rampling,

The young John Wayne, in his first starring role, in Raoul Walsh's *The Big Trail* (1930), which has been restored frame by frame, from decaying nitrate originals, by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and which shows in the festival on November 15; Wayne's co-star is Marguerite Churchill

Anthony Higgins and a chimpanzee), Ettore Scola (*The Family*) and Luigi Comencini (*Ram Boy Ram*, reviewed recently from Venice).

As many as 23 films are the work of women directors. At least 60 of the directors represented at the LFF are debutants or at least new names to London. One among them especially worth noting is the British Harry Hook, whose first feature, *The Kitchen Tote*, a story of black and British relationships in Kenya in 1950, has just won the Sakura Gold Prize at the Tokyo Film Festival. Made in association with Channel 4 and British Screen, it is the first film to be supported by Cannon under their new directors scheme.

Other outstanding new directors are the playwright David Leland, whose *Wish You Were Here* comically and touchingly chronicles the early life of the redoubtable Cynthia Payne; and the German Jan Schütte, with *Dragage's Food*, an unpretentious tragicomedy about a Pakistani and a Chinese immigrant in Hamburg, outstanding for its generosity and human comprehension.

This is Britain's biggest year at the

festival, with 40 new films, including Mike Hodge's adaptation of Jack Higgins's *A Prayer for the Dying*, which provides the gala opening at the Empire on November 11; and a new collaboration by Stephen Frears and Hanif Kureishi, to follow *My Beautiful Laundrette*, *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid*.

For several years LFF presentations of silent films with live orchestral accompaniment have been major events. This year offers the most ambitious yet, a revival of the legendary *Ben-Hur* of 1925. Restored with its original tinted and Technicolor sequences, it will be presented for five performances at the Palladium (November 25 to 28). Carl Davis's new score will be played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, under the composer. Another musical event is the first performance in Britain, since its 1925 London premiere, of Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin* with the original score by Edmund Meisel. This will be at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on November 21, with the Brabant Orchestra of Holland, under Alan Fearn.

A film that has remained unseen for over half a century is Raoul Walsh's epic, big-screen Western *The Big Trail*, made in 1930 and starring a heroic young John Wayne. The film has been restored frame by frame, from decaying nitrate originals, by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. In the same show (November 15) is a single reel, recently retrieved by the National Film Archive, from the long lost 1929 Technicolor musical *Gold Diggers of Broadway*.

Going out in the world

When I last wrote, Radio 3 drama dominated the week. Last week there was no avoiding plays on Radio 4: the second season of *Globe Theatre* (Sundays) made good and the so-called *Elephant Plays* have come and gone, rather resembling a sandwich in which two slices of Mother's Pride were eclipsed by a filling of considerable distinction.

Globe Theatre has been spreading its patronage among the continents with plays from

RADIO

Australia, Brazil, the US, the UK, Nigeria and Switzerland, but drawing on the existing repertoire (Michael Frayn's *Clouds*, for instance, was the British representative). The difference between this and any other Radio 4 drama is that the World Service shares in production and the plays are heard not only by a Sunday afternoon home audience but simultaneously by English-speaking listeners throughout the world. This is good news for the writers, but the better news for the health of radio drama is that next year the plays will be original works for radio commissioned from six distinguished playwrights, one of them Tom Stoppard. Dipping into this year's season, I was especially impressed with yesterday's final production by Gordon House (World Service) of Dürrenmatt's *The Visit*.

This is a play which ought to cause us all to revise whatever stereotypes we cherish of the solid bourgeois virtues of the Swiss, but which in my case has never actually brought that revision about. Yesterday it did. This was thanks to some well-judged, relatively low-key playing by the many supporting characters — whose strictly two-dimensional status often encourages actors to ham it up. But what made *The Visit* a truly chilling and compelling experience were the performances of Sian Phillips as the dangerous Claire Zachanassian and Joss Ackland as her lover, betrayer and victim, Anton Schill. Miss Phillips went at her part with all the implacability of a large bosconictor who has learnt to smile reassuringly as part of a useful hunting technique. And Mr Ackland was extraordinarily moving as a man who feels the coils begin to tighten

and sees that he has no escape.

The *Elephant Plays* grew out of a drawing by Peter Brook showing a rajah-like figure reclining on a couch, whose shadow, he plainly realizes, takes the form of a large elephant. Three writers — Marcia Kahan, Andrew Rissik and John Graham — had been commissioned to devise whatever this enigmatic starting-point suggested.

Ms Kahan wrote a half-hour comedy, *The Transmogrification of Herbert Melish* (Tuesday), about an American ladies' underwear salesman whose soul, following a car crash, takes up its abode in a circus elephant. In spite of bustling dialogue, the idea never quite got into the air. John Graham's *A Slight Case of Gratitude* (Thursday) was about the dealings of an English doctor new to India with a rajah who has fallen off an elephant, but I could not stay with it long enough to find out what happened, turned off by writing and acting reminiscent of a thousand Radio 4 drama afternoons when below their best.

Andrew Rissik's *King Priam* (Tuesday) was the quality meat in this sandwich and you might say that any play with a cast including Paul Scofield, Ronald Pickup, Susan Fleetwood, Michael Kitchen, Janet McTeer and Michael Pennington would hardly fail, but no fine cast ever redeemed a leaden script and this one needed no redemption. Written as a series of expressive monologues in the mouths of leading figures in the last year of the Trojan War, it pondered tellingly on the pride and the stupidity that kept this conflict going to its bloody end.

So all-prevailing was the influence of drama on Radio 4 that even the Science Unit was to be found muscling in on the act, its chief producer, Geoff Deehan, turning his hand to *A Germ is Born* (Saturday). This was in fact a small musical in rock idiom about a new germ on its travels looking for somewhere to pursue a career and opting for the path of virtue by associating with Miss Penny Cillin (if that is still a path of virtue nowadays). There were some jolly numbers in Joe Griffiths's script-cum-score. The only drawback was that words were often hard to hear and the storyline was often obscured.

David Wade

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The Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio France, having survived what was apparently a journey of epic trauma from Paris to London, demonstrated that its enjoyable performances at this year's Proms were no flukes.

Friday night's programme, directed with customary stylistic discernment by its chief conductor Marek Janowski, offered richly varied entertainment. If the players were disappointed by the audience's sighs (some potential customers were doubtless too busy removing trees from their bedrooms), they did not show it.

Weber's *Der Freischütz* Overture established the call-

At 9.10 on Friday night a lean young man called Milton Smith sat down behind a white Sonor drum-kit and began teasing out a gritty, medium-slow funk rhythm on bass drum, snare and hi-hat. His first break from this endeavour came more than an hour later, by which time the various other instrumentalists comprising the Soul Searchers — saxophone, trumpet, congas, keyboards, bass and guitar players — had drifted in and out of the musical picture in a pattern redolent of the ebb and flow of guests at a party. Within the same continuous rhythmic structure, different emphases were developed and abandoned and songs ranging from the Grandmaster Flash rap "U Know What Time It Is" to the Gershwin's standard "A Foggy Day" sprang up like animated conversations in different corners of the room.

The host, Chuck Brown,

CONCERT

NOP/Janowski

Festival Hall

bre of the performances. Janowski deployed a big dynamic range with excellent dramatic instinct, yet his interpretation never toppled over into showmanship. Similarly, Strauss's *Till Eulenspiegel* was expertly characterized and paced; the playing was warm-toned and alive to the score's humour, if not always virtuosic.

But it was in Fauré's *Pelléas et Mélisande* suite that this

ROCK

Chuck Brown and

the Soul

Searchers

Astoria

was an endlessly smiling man in his early fifties wearing a white jacket, a blond guitar and a thick gold neck-chain, who sang at some moments with a deep lazy resonance and at others in swift, blurred bursts of brow.

It was Brown, together with the original Soul Searchers in the Seventies, who devised this mode of continuous performance as a means of combating the prevalence of disco entertainment in the clubs of his home town, Washington DC. His determ-

orchestra sounded most assured, with delicately drawn detail in the "Fileuse" and a sense of veiled tragedy in the "Mort de Melisande".

Peter Donohoe gave a strange performance of Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3: fitfully inspired (as when he seized the first movement cadenza by the scruff of the neck) and always rampantly virtuosic; but also unsettled in tempo, needlessly wilful in places and unpunctually hard-tongued in the Adagio. Given the unpredictable restlessness of the soloist, it seemed unfair to blame Janowski for some slack ensemble.

Richard Morrison

ination to match, with a live group, the DJ's ability to switch seamlessly from one record to the next, and thus provide an uninterrupted soundtrack for dancing, led to his creation of this curiously localized musical genre which became known as go-go.

A deceptively casual delivery masked the uncannily sophisticated organization of so much segued and improvised material, and the gathering impetus of the push and tug rhythm had coaxed practically the whole audience into joining the dancing by the time of an encore of Michael Jackson's "Bad", interpreted with a thunderous, measured gravitas absent from the original. While go-go has never taken off as a recorded music, it has sustained itself as an individual live phenomenon of tremendous vitality.

David Sinclair

shot down, and Jasmine, a Glaswegian misfit with conscientious reservations about the war. The plot arises mainly from a fished parachute into which the girls plan to make up into knickers superior to regulation issue. Sergeant Woods is down on them like a ton of bricks, and fixes the guilt on poor Jasmine, who is loaded with a full pack and dreadfully punished.

As Mr Goodall's lyric has it: "The ground is hard, the air is damp, but she ran grimly round the camp". After which the show does a patriotic about-turn and ends with a big number on victory incorporating the news that the latest of Phyllis's boys has been killed in action.

This creaking fable, with its dreadful lyrics is accompanied by a blazingly dramatic score. Mr Goodall has a wonderful gift for reflecting situation in

The same old story

DANCE

Swan Lake

Covent Garden

The Royal Ballet is back at Covent Garden with Anthony Dowell's production of *Swan Lake*, still showing exactly the same virtues and faults as last season. I had expected so intelligent a man at least to have second thoughts about some of the illogical and distracting hooftantrums he added to the roles of the prince, his friends and his tutor.

The biggest change is in the orchestral performance. Isaiah Jackson's crisp rhythms obviously suit the dancers better than Mark Eraler's more capricious approach did, and the ballroom scene gains a lot from this (also from some alleviation of the former cramped gloom). Let us hope that the orchestra keeps up the new enthusiasm of its playing. Incidentally, surely the violin and cello soloists deserve inclusion in the cast-list.

Bryony Brind danced Friday night's opening performance and Lesley Collier on Saturday. They could hardly be more different. Brind is tall and rhapsodic, Collier small and neat. Collier and her partner Wayne Eagling both shows almost unrelieved gloom, and her Odile in the ballroom scene is manically volatile; perhaps she would



Smoothly ripe expertise: Lesley Collier and Wayne Eagling

achieve a more balanced interpretation with a partner more dramatically responsive than Jonathan Cope.

Cope's chief assets at present are a commanding appearance and a high jump, but he seems in need of help in using them. Eagling, although probably past his best now, makes much more of Siegfried's rather winch-like solo at the ball because he understands timing and presentation. He does not, for instance, go so high as Cope, but he travels better and lands more lightly.

The company as a whole shows animation except in Act II, where only Tracy Brown among the big swans reveals what the rest are lacking.

John Percival

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MONDAY PAGE

Is more really merrier?

Multiple births are on the increase but how many parents are truly prepared for the instant family and its peculiar problems? Julia Orange reports

You are the mother of quads aged two and also of a five-year-old. You have no help and live in the middle of a city. You need to do the weekly shopping. Will you attempt the impossible — a shopping trip with five children and two prams — or try to find a neighbour saintly enough to take on five children for the afternoon?

Your twins, inseparable as babies, now heartily dislike each other. When you leave the room they fight. When one tries to talk to you the other claps his hand over your mouth. You were about to tell your doctor you were going mad, but he got in first saying, "Splendid, well done. You're coping beautifully."

These were two of the stories I heard during an afternoon spent at the recently set up Twins Clinic at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital in west London. Founded under the umbrella of TAMBA (Twins And Multiple Births Association) by Dr Elizabeth Bryan, a paediatrician at the hospital and a leading expert on twins, it is the first clinic of its kind in the world and, despite its name, offers help to all those who have experienced multiple births. The incidence of twins has not risen significantly in the last few years but multiple births are on the increase, with the number of triplets and quads being born — and surviving — rising due to wider use of infertility treatment and better intensive care.

Being a mother of multiples seems to require lightning reflexes, a firm grasp of ergonomics, no particular need for sleep, and end-



Twins dilemma: Dr Elizabeth Bryan (right) with Valerie Holroyd and her year-old twins James and Alexander

'What keeps parents going is love and pride — but the stresses can be enormous'

less outpourings of energy, soap powder, goodwill and cash. "What keeps parents going," says Dr Bryan, herself childless despite infertility treatment, "is love and often terrific pride, but the stresses can be tremendous."

Held once a month in a room full of jolly noise, the clinic performs several functions. Some parents use it as a cheerful get-together where problems can be shared. Some come in desperation: on the afternoon I was there, one mother was found sobbing in the car park and had to be coaxed inside.

Dr Bryan thinks the public, as

well as some members of her profession, have a highly romanticized view of multiple births; that the adorable pictures in women's magazines of matched sets of baby bliss in no way prepares mothers for the exhausting work to come.

"Mothers of twins," she says, "are more likely to have a premature labour than mothers of single children. Labour itself can be extremely exhausting. Then some mothers are alarmed to find they love one baby more than the other — most prefer the larger twin." Not surprisingly, they are considerably more likely to suffer from post-natal depression.

Sally Salvesen, who helps co-ordinate the volunteer workers, says it has taken her years to get over the shock of twins. "After they were born," she says, "friends phoned to say, 'How exciting, twins!' At that time there was nothing exciting about it. It was ghastly."

Before Sally had her twins she had a busy working life. Afterwards, isolated and with no help, she found getting around with two sickly and often bawling babies so awkward that, "I stayed at home for months and months. That and trying to do without help were my biggest mistakes."

Her boys are now boisterous six-

year-olds. "They are quite jealous of each other," she says. "They also dislike being called 'the twins' and make it very plain that they are separate individuals."

Some twins cannot help being different. After a course of treatment for infertility, 38-year-old Valerie Holroyd found she was pregnant with twins, and was "so jubilant I hardly dared breathe". James and Alexander, were born by Caesarian section three months premature. When they were less than one week old, she realized James had Down's Syndrome.

"I felt very sad," she says, "and fiercely protective. We both know we're going to have our work cut out not spoiling him at the expense of Alexander."

Another romantic idea dispelled by a visit to the clinic was that mothers are usually delighted to hear they are having twins. Jane Spillman, a midwife researcher, told me that mothers, who often hear the news during a routine scan, sometimes go into deep shock, faint clean away, cry and scream.

Part of the reason for this, Dr Bryan thinks, is that "human mothers are designed to be monogamous, conditioned to rearing only one child at a time, and in that sense it is an unnatural phenomenon for humans to have to relate to more than one child."

How parents weather the first stormy years of raising their children appears to depend on how well prepared they are beforehand (the Twins Clinic now runs special evenings for parents-to-be) and, more crucially, whether they have enough help afterwards. The clinic has found, not surprisingly, that mothers who cope best are those who have full-time help or parents living close by.

Without these, a beautiful dream can easily be turned into a nightmare. A few months ago, the mother of the quads mentioned at the beginning of this article found she could no longer manage, and came to an agonizing decision: two of the quads were sent to Kenya to take up a new life with their grandmother.

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French on the offensive

If you thought the sex war was waning, Marilyn French, the doyenne of feminism, has some disturbing news



"You can't have it all" the message from Marilyn French

Finally, just when you build yourself up to believe that you can take on the world, with a job, a marriage and a child, along comes Marilyn French to turn back the clock and say it can't be done.

If this sounds like a post-feminist reversal from the doyenne of the women's movement responsible for tracts like *The Woman's Room*, it isn't. Marilyn French still believes that it is her job to foment action. And she is not too bothered if most of us have forgotten the cause.

"I don't care whether it's a popular message or not," she says. "You can't have it all. The women I've seen who try to manage a job and a family are so harried because they're constantly torn."

French calls it "shifting and manoeuvring" and this process is the subject of her latest novel, *Her Mother's Daughter*, a matriarchal family saga spanning three generations and based on the unhappy life of her own mother.

The focus of the exhaustingly long book may be the all-consuming maelstrom of rage and guilt, love and hate between mother and child, both in turn forced into wretched unions by marriage, yet French's familiar sideline — the sex war — remains as noticeable as ever. She is convinced that it is not only still going on, but that it is just as important today as it was 10 years ago.

"If you tell me that things between men and women are peaches and cream and this is not war, not a battle, I don't know where you live," she declares, as we sit sipping coffee in the very lap of peacetime luxury at Claridges in London.

"Of course, it's disguised. We love each other. We go to bed with each other. We flirt

Angela Brooks

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987

Richard Harris sprawled his crumpled form across a hotel chair. "I don't mix with actors much," he said. "But I remember one conversation I did have with Richard Burton. We agreed that if there was a tragedy in both our lives, it was that there was so much we couldn't remember. I mean, life is about remembering, isn't it? So we'd wasted all that life by being too elephant's trunk to remember it."

He hasn't been drunk since 1981, when his doctor told him he would die of a hypoglycaemic condition unless he stopped. "I didn't want to be dead. Anyway, the hangovers were getting bad."

As a reformed hell-raiser, he takes ironic amusement in the whole syndrome. "We are all unfulfilled. Look at Olivier: all he ever wanted to be was the world's greatest actor. Yet privately he always envied Richard Burton's life — the women, the waste. And all the time, Richard and I were envying his discipline."

Reports had reached us that Harris has become a fund-raiser for an educational charity in memory of his young brother Dermot, the record and film producer who died last November. And indeed, spread across the star's hotel bedroom floor was an appeal literature which he was collating, on his hands and knees, when I walked in.

The charity is the Dermot Harris Foundation, which will send poor Irish students to study at the University of Scranton, in Pennsylvania. "It's a Jesuit college, and I was educated by Jesuits myself, but there'll be none of that sectarian crap. The first student is a Catholic because I wanted someone from Dermot's old school. After that, it's open to anyone."

The idea arose because of the shortage of university places in Ireland, and because the two brothers visited Scranton together on a *Camelot* tour just before Dermot's sudden death, and were profoundly impressed by its working. "They cared about

A charitable performance

Richard Harris, the one-time hell-raiser, has taken on a new and somewhat ironic real-life role



every student. Three thousand students, but Father Pannaka, the president of the university, was rushing off to be by a girl's bedside when she came round from an appendix operation."

Harris likes such attention to the individual. "Everything's become so impersonal. In America, even marriages

have become a business contract. The intimacy of marriage is finished: not sex, you can get sexual things cheap, but real intimacy."

His first wife, Elizabeth (who wrote a scathing account of life with Richard in his drunken days), is helping enthusiastically with the

scholarships. "That was the old sort of marriage. A real one, intimate. I'm feral about my family: I look after my children, ex-wives, they're all Harris and they're mine." Harris has made a substantial donation of his own to the foundation: he wants to raise another half a million dollars (about £310,000).

Fund-raising is an odd occupation for someone who rides so loose to comfort and to wealth: one small story from his early days, not one he volunteers himself, is that when he earned £25,000 from *This Sporting Life*, he paid the money directly to the Rank company, who had bought up his father's flour mill, to stop them closing it down before the old man died.

"Well, I didn't want him to think he'd been a failure," he says rather gruffly. "Anyway, money. Actors get paranoid about it." He stirs a script on the floor with his battered training shoe. "They send me terrible, terrible scripts, why should I waste my life doing them?"

He rarely appears in public now — although he is considering some stage projects in Britain. "The reason I'm talking to you is that Dermot was marvellous. He should have been the star, not me."

"He was a worse drinker than I, but I think if anyone had told him to stop for the sake of his heart, he would have said, 'No, this is my life, if I have to go I'll go.' I had a letter from the mother of the first student; she offered to pray for me, and for Dermot's soul to rest in peace."

The offer was gratefully received: Richard Harris says he is still a Catholic. "I believe in everything that this Pope believes in. I'm divorced twice, but I would prefer to die a bad Catholic than have the Church change to suit me. A lot of people will be annoyed when I say that, but it's true."

Libby Purves

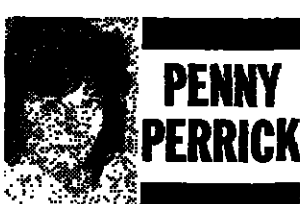
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The Dermot Harris Foundation, University of Scranton, Pennsylvania 18510-2192 USA.

Enter the chore lady

Mrs Maria Celeste Ambrosi has written a letter to *L'Unita*, the Italian Communist Party newspaper, describing her marriage to a party activist. She said life with him was like "having another child... he is without even the most minimal practical sense, even his clothes must be bought for him. In as much as he is politically active he is also absent, inept and infantile when he is at home."

Poor woman. She has a case of Designer Incompetency on her hands and there's a lot of it about. Designer Incompetents are the new breed of men who consider women not only their equals but their superiors and therefore pay them the tremendous compliment of letting them take charge.

A Designer Incompetent



PENNY PERRICK

suggests dinner on Wednesday and then says, "Would you mind booking the table?" He fairly brims over with confidence that your choice of restaurant will be perfect, the service will be excellent and the head-waiter will cluck over you as if you were the Duchess of York crossed with Selma Scott. How can you possibly refuse in the name of old-fashioned etiquette and a ridiculous penchant for being cherished?

If you say that you would

rather leave it to him, you will wonder miserably if you are conveying the impression that you don't know Raymond Blanc from Anton Mossman and that you think you are the sort of person who will automatically be led the way to a table between a draught and the passage leading to the lavatories.

An American Designer Incompetent has just informed me that he will be over here next month but will let me cope with the organization of this event since I know what my social arrangements are better than anyone else.

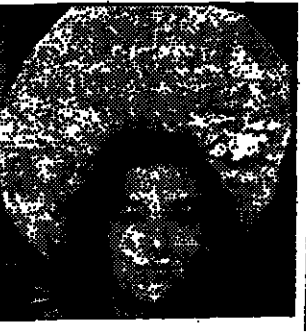
What does he think my social arrangements are, exactly? Dancing till dawn while the nightingale sings in Berkeley Square? Jetting over to Milan for a fitting at Armani?

Designer Incompetents are a far from the slothful, Andy Capp: they avoid the irksome not out of laziness but because they have better things to do, such as running the country or making quantum leaps. The more brilliant the Designer Incompetent, the more thoroughly useless he will be in matters that are not likely to bring him universal acclaim. One of the classic examples is the famous writer who held out his gin and tonic and asked plaintively: "Where do we keep the ice in this house, then?"

Diane Abbott, the recently elected MP, suggested that women should resist Designer Incompetence by refusing to take over. She advised broadcasting the fact that as one couldn't change a plug, as one solution, the result was an outcry against her led, I suspect, by a group called Designer Incompetents United. But they would have got some woman to cope with the organizational aspects of their revolt.

TOMORROW

Paris panache: As French couture falls in love with femininity, who is creating the clothes we will all want to wear?



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BOOKING KEY
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THEATRE LONDON

★ **ALLO, ALLO:** Return of last year's stage version of the TV show. Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street W1 (01-839 5987). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8.15-10.30pm, Sat 8.15-10.15pm, Sun 8.15-10.15pm, mats Fri and Sat 5.30-7.50pm, 7.50-10.15pm.

★ **ATONEMENT:** New Barry Cowling play: the first of a trilogy at the Yorkshire Theatre. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview tonight, 8-10.15pm. First night tomorrow 7-9.15pm. Then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 8.10-10.15pm.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Last week of Neil Simon's witty childhood. Waves of emotion. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview tonight, 8-10.15pm. First night tomorrow 7-9.15pm. Then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 8.10-10.15pm.

★ **CONVERSATIONS ON A HOMECOMING:** The excellent David Hare's play about a family's return from the front. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview tonight, 8-10.15pm. First night tomorrow 7-9.15pm. Then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 8.10-10.15pm.

★ **DIARY OF A SOMEBODY:** The private life of Joe Orton: funny, clever, painful and rough. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview tonight, 8-10.15pm. First night tomorrow 7-9.15pm. Then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 8.10-10.15pm.

★ **FOLLIES:** Sundae's musical, in London at last, with Diana Rigg and Julie McKenzie leading a starry cast. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W2 (01-379 5399). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, Sun 8.15-10.15pm, mats Wed and Sat 5.30-7.50pm.

★ **HIGH SOCIETY:** The show of the firm. Stoked with extra Cole Porter. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W2 (01-379 5399). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, Sun 8.15-10.15pm, mats Wed and Sat 5.30-7.50pm.

★ **THE HYPOCHONDRIAC:** Tom Courtenay heads strong cast in Molloy's classic comedy. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview tonight, 8-10.15pm. First night tomorrow 7-9.15pm. Then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 8.10-10.15pm.

★ **KISS ME KATE:** RSC production of the Cole Porter musical, with Paul Jones and Nicola McAuliffe. Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-828 7616). Tube: Waterloo. Mon-Fri 7.30-10.20pm, Sat 7.45-10.35pm, mats Wed 5.30-7.50pm and Sat 4-6.50pm, 8.20-10.20pm.

★ **A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS:** Charlton Heston takes over the role of Sir Thomas More in the strongly cast transfer from Chichester. Swan Theatre, Strand WC2 (01-836 8888). Tube: Charing Cross. First night tonight 7-9.45pm, then Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, mats 2.30-5.15pm, 7.30-10.15pm.

★ **THREE MEN ON A HORSE:** Marvellously funny and friendly. Heston and company. Swan Theatre, Strand WC2 (01-836 8888). Tube: Charing Cross. First night tonight 7-9.45pm, then Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, mats 2.30-5.15pm, 7.30-10.15pm.

★ **WHEN I WAS A GIRL I USED TO SCREAM AND SHOUT:** Joanna Morris and Sharon Duce as two adolescent girls eagerly entering the remarkable world of Scottish sex. Generally successful transfer from the South. First week. Whitehall Theatre, Whitehall, SW1 (01-930 7765). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.40pm, mats Wed 5.30-7.50pm and Sat 5-7.10pm, 8.20-10.20pm.

★ **LONG RUNNERS:** The Business of Murder. Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3036). ... ★ **Cats:** New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ... ★ **42nd Street:** Drury Lane Theatre Royal (01-836 8108/9). ... ★ **Les Liaisons Dangereuses:** Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 6111). ... ★ **Me and My Girl:** Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7013/4). ... ★ **Les Liaisons Dangereuses:** Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 6111). ... ★ **Me and My Girl:** Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7013/4).

OUT OF TOWN

★ **BIRMINGHAM:** ★ **When Two Straws Break the Third Dimension:** black comedy. Theatres, in their first play. Repertory Theatre, Broad Street (021 236 4455). Mon-Wed 7.30pm, 10.15pm.

★ **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:** ★ **The Taming of the Shrew:** Jonathan Miller directs Fiona Shaw, Brian Cox. Swan Theatre (0789 295623). 7.30pm, 10.15pm.

★ **The Revenger's Tragedy:** First RSC production since 1966 for this play by a contemporary of Shakespeare. Caryl Chesson. Swan Theatre (0789 295623). 7.30pm, 10.15pm.

★ **A Question of Geography:** A British premiere of play by John Banville and Neil Crompton, directed by John Caird. The Other Place (0789 295623). 7.30pm, 10.15pm.

TELEVISION TOP 10

National top ten television programmes in the week ending Oct 11:

SBC 1

1. EastEnders (Thu/Sat 8.30-9.30pm)
2. EastEnders (Thu/Sat 10.30-11.30pm)
3. Broad 10.30
4. Only Fools and Horses (10.30pm)
5. The Bill (10.30pm)
6. Three Up Two Down (11.30pm)
7. Howards' Way (11.30pm)
8. The News (11.30pm)
9. Casualty (11.30pm)
10. No Place Like Home (11.30pm)

SBC 2

1. MASH (8.30pm)
2. The Bill (8.30pm)
3. The Bill (9.30pm)
4. The Bill (10.30pm)
5. The Bill (11.30pm)
6. The Bill (12.30pm)
7. The Bill (1.30pm)
8. The Bill (2.30pm)
9. The Bill (3.30pm)
10. The Bill (4.30pm)

ITV

1. Coronation Street (Mon) 8.30pm
2. Coronation Street (Tue) 8.30pm
3. Coronation Street (Wed) 8.30pm
4. Coronation Street (Thu) 8.30pm
5. Coronation Street (Fri) 8.30pm
6. Coronation Street (Sat) 8.30pm
7. Coronation Street (Sun) 8.30pm
8. Coronation Street (Mon) 8.30pm
9. Coronation Street (Tue) 8.30pm
10. Coronation Street (Wed) 8.30pm

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with last three minutes) showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes.

SBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 12.15-1.15pm

TV-ABC: Good Morning Britain Mon to Fri 8.45-10.15am

Source: Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

COLLIERIES 8.30-11.30pm. CC 240 2329. BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL OPERA. Opera. T. 01-236 4444. T. 01-236 4444.

LONDON PALADIN 8.30-11.30pm. CC 240 2329. BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL OPERA. Opera. T. 01-236 4444. T. 01-236 4444.

SHANGHAI KUNJU 8.30-11.30pm. CC 240 2329. BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL OPERA. Opera. T. 01-236 4444. T. 01-236 4444.

THEATRE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 8.30-11.30pm. CC 240 2329. BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL OPERA. Opera. T. 01-236 4444. T. 01-236 4444.

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share

1812.9 (-45.3)

FT-SE 100

2301.9 (-64.6)

Bargains

34757 (52356)

USM (Datastream)

228.06 (+1.51)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar

1.6645 (+0.0155)

W German mark

2.9969 (+0.0040)

Trade-weighted

73.5 (+0.2)

Weekly changes are calculated on Thursday's closing due to no indices being calculated on Friday.

US NOTEBOOK

Fear plus greed adds up to panic

From Maxwell Newton New York

The Federal Reserve Board and the Administration have been trying unsuccessfully to arrest a spread of panic in the financial markets. The White House and Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, have been denying the need for higher interest rates.

Mr Manuel Johnson and Mr Bob Heller, Fed governors, with Mr Alan Greenspan, Fed chairman, and even Mr Paul Volcker, former Fed chairman, have been shouting "no need to panic" to accompany Mr Baker's wild assertion on Thursday that there was no need to expect "apocalypse now".

On both Thursday and Friday, the Fed was in there with system repurchase agreements before 11am, a very early hour for liquidity injections and indicative of the concern in the central bank that the "nightmare scenario" (falling dollar, falling US financial markets and falling US economy) was about to happen.

But the markets are not listening.

Since February, when the Louvre accord sought to arrest the fall of the dollar, the strain has been felt increasingly in the first income markets, as the Fed was obliged more and more to trade off higher interest rates against currency stability.

The pressure has intensified since mid-August, when the leading foreign central banks for all practical purposes ceased their massive intervention in support of the dollar and turned their attention to raising short-term interest rates.

There have been five increases in the prime rate since March, driving it up from 7½ per cent to 9½ per cent. It rose one percentage point in the past two weeks.

But even this level does not meet the exigencies of short-term dollar cash shortage.

Between mid-August and mid-October, the one-year Treasury bill has risen in yield 1.8 percentage points, while the 30-year bond yield has risen one percentage point.

The intensified pressure on Euro-dollar deposits, yields points to further increases in short-term rates. A prime rate of 10½ per cent is likely before the crisis is resolved by a collapse of US credit demand and the necessary onset of zero or negative economic growth.

As Mr Wayne Nordberg, executive vice-president of Prescott Ball and Turben, said on Thursday: "The fear of a dollar collapse, not escalating inflationary expectations, is the cause of the central bank-induced mini-crunch."

"The trade deficit cannot be reduced by further dollar weakness. Only lower domestic consumption will improve a trade balance."

Trying to prise US consumers away from their excess consumption kick is, however, like trying to pull a bottle out of the mouth of a hungry, strong baby.

Now in America, fear has added another emotional dimension to earlier rampant greed and self-indulgence as the reality of the nation's debtor status is brought home.

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Shares under pressure despite hopes of firmer oil price

BP discount threatened

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

BP shares, which were traded only spasmodically on Friday after the storm, are expected to reflect falls on Wall Street when the stock market opens this morning.

Pressure on the share price could narrow the discount which the Government is offering in next week's big issue. The shares closed at 350p on Friday.

Opec may inadvertently help the issue, however. Its president, Mr Riwan Lukman, is expected to give an assurance that the oil producers' cartel is determined to enforce its agreements on output and prices and attempt to move the price back up to \$20 a barrel when he speaks in London on the eve of the closing date for applications for BP shares next week.

A firm oil price is the key to continued improvement in the fortunes of Britain's oil companies.

Potential investors in BP — estimates suggest 4.5 million members of the public will apply for shares at 330p each — will be told this week in the official BP prospectus that profit forecasts have been based on an assumption that the oil price will average \$18 this year and rise to \$19 next year.

Hoare Govett, lead broker to the issue, has calculated that each \$1 rise in the oil price from \$18 would add £70

million to profit forecasts of £1.45 billion.

Mr Lukman, who is due to speak at a London conference on world oil a week tomorrow, has used all his personal power within Opec to ensure that its price and output pact holds together.

He has been successful in winning agreements from Gulf producers, who breached their quotas during August and September, to rein back output and bring supply closer in line with demand.

Although assurances on the world oil price will help overseas investors in their calculations of what price to bid for the estimated 40 per cent of the shares on offer available to them, small British investors already seem to have decided that BP is a share not to be missed.

More than 6 million will be sent priority share applications for this week and will have until 10am on Wednesday October 28 to return them.

City analysts agree that at the 330p share price set on Thursday — it took the Government's advisers only four minutes to agree on that price after monitoring market movements in oil shares in Britain and Wall Street over the previous 24 hours — investors will be able to gain profits of up to 30 per cent when trading starts at about 2.30pm on October 30.

The Government hopes, however, that most investors will hold on to their shares to collect the substantial dividends forecast and the loyalty bonus shares which will be issued on a one-for-10 basis for each share held for three years, up to a maximum of 150 shares.

The Government hopes that early activity in the market will be confined to institutional trading as those British and overseas buyers who were unsuccessful in the parallel tender offer balance their portfolios on the open market.

The allotments to overseas buyers — the 330p share price and loyalty bonuses are only available to British personal investors — will be made on the afternoon of October 28



Helping hand: Riwan Lukman

Record dealing predicted

By Amanda Pardee

National Westminster Bank is expecting record-breaking business for its share dealing service for small investors when trading in BP shares starts. It handled 167,000 deals for the British Gas privatization and believes BP transactions could exceed 200,000. The service will be available in 245 branches.

Investors will be able to buy the newly-issued BP shares from 2.30pm on Friday October 30. They will receive a contract note immediately

and will be sent a renounced Letter of Acceptance in about 10 working days.

Anyone wanting to sell their allotted shares through the NatWest screen service will be able to do so on presentation of their Letter of Acceptance. The letters are expected to go out on Monday November 9. If the sale is agreed, a contract note and settlement cheque will be issued on the spot.

The service, which closes on December 31, is offered to all personal investors with commission of 1.5 per cent on

deals of up to £5,000 and 1 per cent on the next £7,500. The minimum charge has been increased to £20. The minimum for Rolls-Royce, BA and BAA was £15. The bank said the increase brings them into line with other leading banks. The NatWest screen service will not pay VAT.

The Regional Co-ordinators listed in the BP pathfinder prospectus are charging a minimum of £15 plus VAT. In many cases, sellers will not receive settlement immediately.

Autumn sales leap predicted by CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Shopkeepers have breathed a collective sigh of relief as the sales boom, which faltered last month, has returned to high streets.

The latest results from the Confederation of British Industry's distributive trades survey shows that 61 per cent of retailers expect their sales this month to be higher than a year ago, and only 6 per cent think business will decline.

Money is being poured into consumer durables and an autumn spending spree is reported by retailers of freezers, cookers, hi-fi equipment and television sets. A total of 84 per cent of these shops report that business this month should be greater than a year ago. Stores selling furniture, carpets and household textiles are also doing well with 70 per cent forecasting an increase.

Mr Nigel Whitaker, the chairman of the CBI distributive trades panel, said: "As August's quarterly survey predicted, sales picked up in September as better weather

brought people out to the shops. Sales did not increase as much as had been expected but they are still strong."

The survey shows that optimism has returned to the high streets after the dismal summer weather. The October increase is likely to be the precursor to a bumper Christmas.

Wholesalers fared particularly well in September and they expected only slightly slower growth in sales in October. September was generally a good month in sectors such as textiles, floor coverings and clothing.

Better business at wholesale level now seems to be feeding through to these sectors, said the CBI. Of the 186 wholesalers questioned in September, 80 per cent reported sales to be higher than a year ago and only seven per cent reported lower sales volume.

In durable household goods, 90 per cent of wholesalers and 78 per cent of food and drink wholesalers were optimistic about business in October.

Jittery markets await fall-out from Wall St

By David Smith and Bailey Morris

Financial markets in London and New York will open nervously today after last week's record falls on Wall Street.

Reagan Administration officials attempted yesterday to calm fears that the panic selling reported on Friday was a reflection of declining US economic vigour.

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped by 103 points on Friday, its biggest one-day fall. In three days, the index fell by 260 points, or more than 10 per cent.

The dollar is also expected to come under pressure, amid growing signs of a rift between the US and West Germany over economic policy.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, interviewed on NBC television yesterday, said: "We will not sit back and watch surplus countries jack up interest rates and squeeze growth on the expectation that the United States will raise rates."

Asked if this meant the US was willing to let the dollar fall, he refused to comment.

In Middle East trading yesterday, the dollar fell to DM1.7840, from DM1.7995 at Friday's close in New York.

Analysts said that today's performance on Wall Street will be the first indication of whether individual investors are deserting the market in record numbers.

According to an index of 5,000 US shares compiled by Wiltshire Associates, more than \$145 billion in paper profits were lost during Friday's trading alone.

"A great deal depends on what happens this week. We will know whether we have a correction or whether we have panic," said a senior official of Fidelity Investments, a Boston-based mutual fund.

The reaction of Japanese investors, who poured \$3.5 billion into US shares during the first three months of this year, will be watched closely.

Mr Masahiko Goto, an analyst with New Japan Securities International, said that although there could be initial selling by Japanese institutions, the "downside" would be limited because of Japan's surplus cash position.

As well as the concerns about Wall Street and the dollar, the London markets have two significant hurdles to overcome in the money supply figures tomorrow and the trade figures on Friday.

The key number in the money supply data will be the figure for bank lending. City economists expect bank lending to have risen by between £2.5 billion and £3 billion last month. A larger figure would be regarded as bad for the markets.

But the most important figures are undoubtedly the September trade figures, to be published on Friday. In August, visible trade was in deficit by £1.52 billion and the current account by £923 million. The September figures are expected to show an improvement, but a visible deficit in excess of £1 billion is widely expected.

Bank gives ruling over disrupted transactions

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday gave details of the arrangements that will apply today for transactions held over from Friday, when the storms caused chaos.

The interbank clearing systems were suspended because of the freak weather conditions which hit London and the south-east, and only a small number of transactions were passed.

The Bank said that, following a meeting with officials from Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster, the following principles would be adopted to provide an orderly market today:

● Interest rates on loans, deposits and certificates of deposit maturing on October 16 to be extended to October 19.

● Where a market interest rate needs to be determined and no rate is available, to use 9½ per cent as an appropriate rate.

● Bills maturing on October 16 to be paid on October 19, and Treasury bills due to be taken up on October 16 to be paid for on October 19.

Apart from the absence of some people still encountering travel problems, the City is expected to return to normal today.

There was virtually no business in gilt, equities or on the London foreign exchange market on Friday. A Bank of England spokesman said that no difficulties were anticipated in these markets as a result of Friday's dislocation.

CWS profit edges to £4.9m

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, the biggest trading enterprise in the co-operative movement, had sales in the first half of this year of £1,073 million, a similar level to the same period last year.

Trading profits rose slightly from £4.8 million to £4.9 million.

The results, announced at weekend meetings in London, Manchester and Glasgow, were affected by the sale of meat-freezing interests in New Zealand and disposals in the United Kingdom.

Its subsidiaries include the Co-operative Bank and CIS, the insurance arm, which, the report says, are developing closer links. More CIS insurance policies are being sold to the bank's customers and CIS customers are being offered a £10 discount if they open a Co-operative Bank current account.

A Harlow, Essex, biscuit factory is being re-equipped and there had been encouraging results from a recently-opened breakfast foods centre on Deeside which has just won its first export orders.

Savings fall to £1.17bn

The contribution of National Savings to government funding is running well below the levels of a year ago.

In the April-September period, the first six months of the financial year, the net contribution of National Savings to funding was £1.17 billion. This compared with £1.52 billion previously.

In September alone, National Savings brought in a net £106.4 million.

The main net contributions were from Income Bonds, with £99 million; and Investment Accounts, £43.9 million.

USM REVIEW

Junior outplays the big boys

By Michael Clark

Companies floated on the Unlisted Securities Market in the past year have significantly outperformed the FT All-Share index.

According to Mr David Finkley, senior manager of Deloitte Haskins & Sells USM Group, which operates the accountancy firm's USM ratings tables, the FT All-Share has increased by 57 per cent in the past 12 months while 70 per cent of all USM companies floated during the same period now have a USM rating of more than 100.

"That means that if their shares continue to rise at the same rate, by the time they celebrate their first anniversary on the USM, they will have doubled in value," he says.

"Our ratings table shows the top 10 companies, but most of the other companies on the USM are also performing very well. It's very encouraging news for all companies contemplating a USM float."

Deloitte, which launched its USM ratings list at the end of August to monitor the performance of USM newcomers floated in the past year, but with at least three months trading behind them, has just published its second performance list, with prices correct up to the end of September. The lists, which are published free of charge, will be updated monthly.

The latest list shows that Glentree

Property, the estate agency, has moved from second to first place, pushing Barford, the property investment group, into second place. Glentree, floated at 6p (price adjusted), last November, stood at 140p on September 30, which gives it a Deloitte rating of 2,680.

Burford shares, which are now lagging a long way behind with a rating of 98, were floated at 80p in March and had soared to 475p by the end of September.

Rockwood Holdings, the electronic components and security services group floated at an adjusted 28p in April and

up to 138p by September, moved from fourth to third place with a rating of 943.

Miggs and Blenheim Exhibitions have both moved up three places in the ratings after increases of about 35 per cent in their share prices during September alone. Misys, in fourth place, a computer systems company floated at 95p in March and up to 475p by September, scored 800 points, while Blenheim, in fifth place, an exhibition and conference organizer, floated at an adjusted 95p last October and 760p by September, scored 764.

One newcomer to the table was Stanco Exhibition, also an exhibition organizer, floated at 30p in June and up to 53p in September. It just qualifies for inclusion on Deloitte's minimum three-month

trading rule and moves straight into seventh place.

The three-month trading rule is designed to eliminate the effect of sharp increases in share prices immediately after flotation, rates which are often not sustained in the longer term.

Meanwhile, Paragon Communications, one of Britain's leading public relations consultants, is about to take its bow on the USM. Smith New Court, the broker, is putting the finishing touches to a placing of about 25 per cent of the shares, which will value Paragon at between £7 million and £10 million. Not bad for a company that was founded as recently as 1981.

Mr Michael Hingston, chief executive at Paragon, hopes to raise £2 million from the placing — almost half of which will be used to increase the working capital and reduce borrowings. The company also intends to spend £250,000 on expanding its existing information technology base by investing in new software, word-processing and view-data systems.

Paragon's pretax profits have grown from £42,000 in 1982 to £303,000 last year. Another healthy increase is expected this year. About 40 per cent of its business is in the consumer field, with a further 25 per cent in business and technology. The rest is made up of corporate work and financial PR.

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Hidden strength of Mowlem's David

By Alexandra Jackson

A considerable amount of money and the reputation of one of Britain's leading construction groups will be at stake when the London City Airport opens next Monday.

What six years ago was perhaps no more than a fanciful idea dreamed up by Mr Philip Beck, John Mowlem's chairman and a keen amateur pilot, is now vying for a place as a real commercial venture.

Mowlem enters the arena as an undersized David, challenging, among other things,

ANALYSIS

the industry's Goliath, the British Airports Authority.

But by building an airport close to the city centre, Mowlem aims to provide an upmarket service for the most discerning of travellers, the businessman, to whom quality, not price, is all important.

The key to LCA's success is clearly passenger throughput and by 1995 independent research suggests it could sensibly expect to lure to Docklands 10 per cent of business travellers now using London's other airports.

If the London City Airport can provide a service tailored-made for the business traveller and, most importantly, "buy" time by reducing the journey length, it could prove a commercial success while at the same time stimulating overall demand.

The LCA's proximity to the

financial services centre is theoretically one of its selling points, although access is less smooth than it should be.

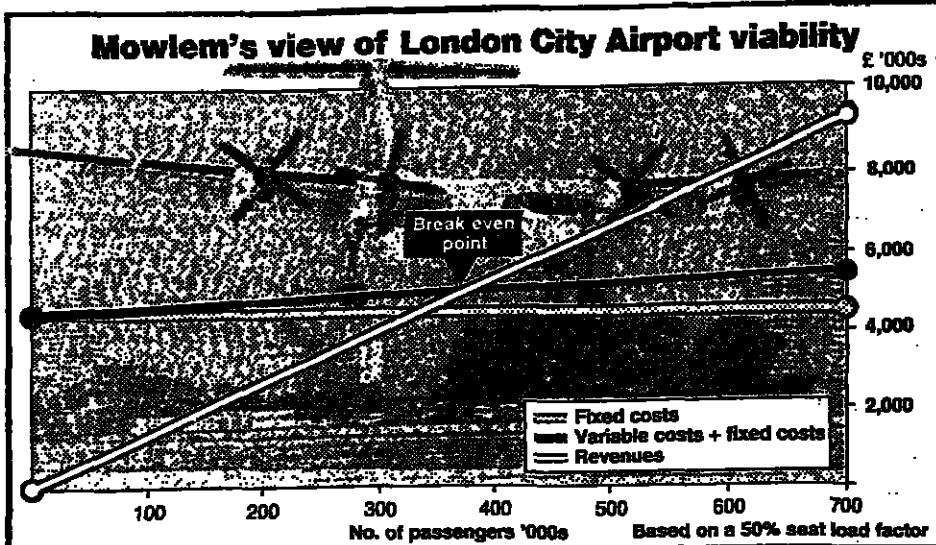
Sceptics have argued that demand will be low as most travellers start their journeys from home. But if spending time at work en route became a practical possibility, this habit might change.

In fact, the heaviest traffic is expected to flow from East to West, with Europeans taking advantage of the time zone savings. Thus marketing impetus is being given to the project by Air France and Sabena, the Belgian airline, working with the resident LCA carriers, Brymon and Eurocity.

Eurocity sees the LCA as a project to be realized over several decades. Mr Jonathan Wilson, Eurocity's director and general manager, said: "It will be hard work at first but we expect to be in profit by year three."

In the first full year, Eurocity expects to handle 150,000 passengers on three main routes, Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels, rising swiftly to a 250,000 breakeven point.

Brymon is more pragmatic. It expects initially to handle a maximum of 120,000 passengers on the Paris route, stimulated by the Air France marketing drive. But whether this could be built up fast enough to realize the aim of Mr Charles Stuart, Brymon's chairman and chief executive, not to lose more than



£500,000 on LCA, is another matter.

Indeed, Mr Stuart gives the impression he considers the LCA a useful testing ground for the Brymon speciality business package, the "City-Class Club". There are opportunities, he believes, to "roll out" this concept to other airports.

Mowlem has spent £32 million on the LCA, all of which has been capitalized. The cost was met from cash flow and an £8 million long-term loan. This is more than three times Mowlem's initial projections, partly due to cost overruns, but mostly due to upgrading the facilities. Shareholders have also needed to display a fair degree of patience as the project

became more demanding of both time and money.

Mowlem decided early on to retain LCA until its full potential was clear. If a success, it may float or sell it. Meanwhile the group expects to earn a 20 per cent return on its investment.

Operating losses in the first two years are estimated to be contained at less than £1.5 million. Breakeven point is reached at 380,000 passengers, with targeted returns of £7 million, earned once the load factor rises to 500,000, which Mowlem expects to achieve soon thereafter.

If the airport was floated on current projections, it could be worth about £100 million.

Mowlem could develop similar schemes at home and

abroad if the concept of city centre airports is successfully established.

Both Mowlem and the airlines say profitability assumptions are made on the basis of the Dash 7 and the existing restrictions on movements. Obviously changes in the planning agreement for the LCA would enhance its profitability, but they are not essential for its survival.

Thus arguments that the proposed suspension bridge across the nearby Thames must be quashed to make possible the introduction of faster, larger BAe 146 aircraft, designed for longer journeys, are irrelevant to the financial viability of the LCA.

This does not, however,

mean that these changes will not come about in due course.

Mr Stuart states categorically: "The BAe 146 will never be in London City," while Mr Wilson, of Eurocity, sees its introduction as a distinct possibility.

Duty free and other franchise income amounts to 20 per cent of Mowlem's total revenue, and is included in profitability calculations.

But Mr Brian Watkins, Mowlem's finance director, expects revenue to be reclaimed by adjusting landing fees in the event of this important source of income being eliminated by proposed changes in EEC regulations.

At the end of the day, the success or failure of the LCA is still very much in the balance.

Ironically, however, to be moderately successful may be its undoing, as existing planning restrictions make it difficult for the airlines to provide a full business service to a wide enough range of destinations to establish the London City Airport service as the provider of most of the discerning European traveller's needs.

But Mowlem, the group which has taken virtually all of the risk, still has the ultimate trump card. Not only has it the option to develop an attractive 22-acre site next to the airport, but it also has some comfort from the fact that the redevelopment opportunities of the 92 acre site if the London City Airport proved a short-lived phenomenon, are legion.

Airport that aims to win its place in the City's heart

The London City Airport, standing on a 92-acre site by the King George V Dock, six miles east of the City, is accessible primarily by road, although there are rail services nearby.

The journey from the City ideally takes less than half an hour, making the airport a natural departure point for people working in the financial centre, but travel time can vary, depending on the traffic.

By 1989, the airport could be linked directly to Bank underground station by an extension of the Docklands Light Railway.

The carrier, Brymon Airways, 40 per cent owned by British Airways, and Eurocity Express, a newly formed company, owned by British Midland's parent, Airlines of Britain, will exclusively use the Dash 7 turboprop, short take-off and landing aircraft at the airport.

The Dash 7 is ideally suited to the planning and environmental constraints of the airport, and has been adapted by Eurocity and Brymon to carry between 44 and 46 passengers, compared with the full complement of 50. Catering facilities have also been upgraded.

The maximum commercial range for the Dash 7 is 400 miles, making routes within Northern Europe the obvious market. Journeys further than this, eradicate much of the perceived time advantage for a Dash 7.

Brymon will operate three aircraft from the LCA, while Eurocity will have four or five. The capital investment is considerable as each aircraft costs £5 million.

The Dash 7 has been in production at De Havilland of Canada for 14 years. The

manufacturer has agreed to continue to provide them as long as there is a specific demand for LCA use.

Routes initially served will be Plymouth, Paris and Brussels but an additional seven routes, Manchester, Newquay, Amsterdam, Jersey, Guernsey, Rotterdam and Düsseldorf, should be added next year.

The prestigious Paris route will boast 10 flights a day, with three to Brussels.

Appealing primarily to the business traveller, weekday prices will match business class International Air Transport Association fares, with some reductions for weekends and excursions. In the case of Paris, this will be £200 return, the Brussels fare is £192 and the Plymouth £123.

The size of the airport and modest number of movements (take offs and landings) — only 28 to start with — makes possible a 10 to 15 minute check-in time. Planning permission allows 120 movements on weekdays and 40 a day at weekends. Swift baggage handling is also possible.

Long-term car parking, costing £2 a day, is next to the terminal building, with a more expensive short-term facility even closer. Taxis and buses will also serve the airport.

John Mowlem, the construction services group, is the airport developer and operator. The spacious airport terminal is well equipped. As well as providing normal services such as car rental, hotel booking, a restaurant, a newsagents and a flower shop, it has a business centre with meeting rooms, telex and facsimile equipment, and secretarial support which will be available from December.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Aitken Hume International, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, New Ireland Assurance, Scanro Holdings. **Finals:** Henry Barnett Group, Barry Wehmiller International (amended), Edinburgh Investment Trust, GR (Holdings), Highland Distilleries, Lanca, Lowland Investment Co, William Sinclair Holdings, Wolseley.

TOMORROW — Interims: Ambrose Investment Trust, Anchor Chemicals, BDA Holdings, Henry Boot & Sons, Davies & Newman Holdings, Derwent Valley Holdings, First Charlotte Assets Trust (expected on October 21). **Finals:** CH Beazer (Holdings), Leisure Investments, Paterson Zochonis.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Carlton Industries, Comprehensive Financial Services, Conrad Holdings, Hawker Siddeley, House of Lerose. **Finals:** Tottenham Hotspur.

THURSDAY — Interims: British & American Film Holdings, East Rand Gold and Uranium (expected on October 23), Free Gold Group (quarterly, expected on October 23), Free State Consolidated Gold Mines (expected on October 23), Genard and National Holdings, Hammerson Property Investment and Development, Sunlight Electronics. **Transvaal group of gold mining companies (quarterly, expected on October 23):** Vivat Holdings, WA Holdings. **Finals:** Govett Strategic Investment Trust, Manganese Bronze Holdings, Orange Free State Investments, Town Centre Securities, Welkom Gold Mining (expected on October 23).

FRIDAY — Interims: Boosey & Hawkes, Govett Oriental Investment Trust, E Upton & Sons. **Finals:** LWT (Holdings).

Swire Pacific Limited

Interim dividends for 1987 Scrip Dividends

The average closing prices of the Company's shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the five trading days up to and including 16th October 1987 were:

	HKS
'A' shares	25.80
'B' shares	4.81

In a letter to shareholders from the Chairman dated 8th September 1987, it was announced that the directors had declared interim dividends on 28th August 1987 in respect of the year ending 31st December 1987 of 19.0c per 'A' share and 3.5c per 'B' share and that the directors had resolved that, as to 18.0c per 'A' share and 3.5c per 'B' share, these dividends should take the form of scrip dividends to be satisfied by the issue of additional 'A' and additional 'B' shares respectively, but that shareholders should be able to elect to receive these dividends in cash in respect of all or part of their shareholdings, and as to 1.0c per 'A' share and 0.2c per 'B' share these dividends would be paid in cash to ensure that the shares of the Company continue to be Authorised Investments for the purposes of the Trustee Ordinance (Cap. 29, Laws of Hong Kong). It was further announced that entitlements to fractional shares would be disregarded and the benefit thereof would accrue to the Company.

Applying the average closing prices noted above, the number of new shares which shareholders will receive in respect of their existing shares for which elections to receive cash are not deposited with the Registrars in Hong Kong or with the Registrars' Agents in the United Kingdom by 23rd October 1987 will be calculated as follows:

For 'A' shares:			
Number of new 'A' shares to be received	=	Number of existing 'A' shares	x 0.18
			26.80
For 'B' shares:			
Number of new 'B' shares to be received	=	Number of existing 'B' shares	x 0.036
			4.81

and will be rounded down to the nearest whole number of new shares, fractional entitlements being disregarded. The new shares will rank pari passu with the existing shares of the Company except that they will not rank for the interim dividends in respect of the year ending 31st December 1987.

Certificates for the new 'A' and 'B' shares in respect of the scrip dividends, together with the dividend warrants in connection with the cash dividends of 1.0c per 'A' share and 0.2c per 'B' share, will be despatched to shareholders on 30th October 1987.

By order of the Board
JOHN SWIRE & SONS (H.K.) LIMITED
Secretaries

Hong Kong
19th October 1987

Swire Pacific Limited
The Swire Group
Swire House, Hong Kong

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British Rail plans special Channel tunnel division

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

British Rail is setting up a special sector to exploit the business opportunities that will be created by the Channel tunnel.

BR, which is already organized into five business sectors, such as InterCity and Network SouthEast, now plans to establish a sixth sector specifically to run its Channel tunnel business.

Sir Robert Reid, the BR chairman, said last week that while he expected the tunnel to enable BR to improve its market share in commodities it already carries, such as fruit and other perishables as well as steel and chemicals, it also hoped to break into new markets, such as transporting



Sir Robert Reid to treble traffic

freighters, washing machines and other white goods. Railfreight, BR's bulk freight operation, is expected to treble the number of trainloads and wagonloads of international traffic.

Sir Robert said he expected the number of cross-Channel passengers carried by BR to go up five-fold from a little more than 3 million to 15 million in 1993, the first full year of tunnel operations.

BR has been reviewing its plans for investment in facilities related to the tunnel. Originally the figure was put at £400 million, but it is believed that on plans which have been considered this summer, that figure could rise to nearer £700 million.

Britain's two leading ferry operators are also planning how to respond to the competition from the Channel tunnel.

P&O and Sealink British Ferries have had informal

talks — thought to have been very tentative — but one possibility is that another approach might be made to the Office of Fair Trading for permission to co-operate in rationalizing services across the Channel.

A similar approach was rejected by the OFT a year ago. P&O is the dominant operator, through Townsend Thoresen — shortly to be renamed P&O European Ferries — on the Dover-Calais route which is seen as the key to competition with the tunnel.

It is clear that it intends to remain the leading ferry operator on that route, though it would not comment yesterday on the possibility of a joint approach to the OFT.

Japanese lead in advanced engines

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

Japan's significant lead in advanced engine technology is highlighted in a report which estimates Europe will produce only 10 per cent of the latest "multi-valve" engines this year.

Industry experts expect most engines above 1.4 litre will require "multi-valve" cylinder heads and sophisticated fuel injection, in place of the widely-used carburettor, to meet forthcoming European Economic Community exhaust emission legislation.

The report, World Automotive Digest 1987, by PRS, forecasts European car makers will produce 250,000 car engines with four valves per cylinder this year while Toyota will make 1 million three- or four-valve engines.

The leading American car makers have yet to launch any multi-valve engines although several will appear soon.

More than a third of Japanese cars are fitted with fuel injection, compared with 22.3 million of the 11.73 million cars produced in Europe last year.

PRS reports 5 per cent of European cars have turbo-chargers, more than double that in 1982.

No car maker has followed Ford's example and made anti-lock brakes (ABS) standard across an entire model range but PRS expects production of ABS in Europe to reach 4.5 million by 1995, compared with an estimated worldwide output of 1.6 million this year.

The significant lead once enjoyed by Bosch in this field is being narrowed.

Lucas Girling last week announced its latest, four-channel, electronic ABS system had been developed by Mazda for the new 626 model, while the mechanically-based Girling ABS, adopted by Ford for the Escort and Orion, has been refined and developed by Honda for use on motorcycles.

The launch of Automotive Products' low-cost ABS on the Uno Turbo will give the British company a useful foothold at Fiat.

The Digest reports that Honda and Mazda, the Japanese car makers, have already launched cars with four-wheel steering systems after hectic development in the field.

World Automotive Digest 1987, £195 from PRS Business Publications Premier House, 44-48 Dover Street, London W1X 3RF.

ECONOMIC VIEW Louvre accord turns into Louvre discord

Is the Louvre accord breaking down?

Less than three weeks after the agreement on exchange rate stability was reaffirmed in Washington, with smiles all round, the Americans and Germans are in the middle of an embarrassing public row over the level of interest rates. German interest rates have to reflect inflationary pressures, said Herr Karl Otto Poehl, president of the West German Bundesbank last week. But Mr James Baker, the United States Treasury Secretary, commented sharply over the weekend that the recent rise in German rates was "not in keeping with the spirit of what we agreed to as recently as earlier this month in Washington." He added that because it seemed to breach understandings "we will have to examine the scope and basis for those agreements." Different views on the correct mix of policies have surfaced before in the accord's short life, and the odds are that a commitment to exchange rate stability will survive this little tiff. Nevertheless it is hardly surprising that markets have taken fright when two of the major participants in the exchange rate accord are in such obvious disarray.

It is easier to understand the US point of view than the German. Despite the very disappointing US trade figures for August released last Wednesday, there are signs of an underlying improvement in the trade position. In recent months exports have actually been rising at a faster rate than imports in cash terms as well as by volume, but because the import number is so much bigger than exports the gap between the two has continued to widen.

In the short term such progress as the US has made towards a better balance on its trade account would be put at risk by a new fall in the dollar. But there are only limited means available to the US authorities to prop up the dollar. Aside from intervention by central banks, which is only effective if the pattern of rates is seen in the markets as defensible, the only other instrument available is interest rates. And the more countries in balance-of-payments surplus push their interest rates up at the same time as the US, the less effective in defending the dollar will the rise in US rates be and the greater the pressure to raise them yet again.

On the other hand, Mr Baker cannot have it all ways. In his speech to the International Monetary Fund annual meeting, he emphasized that it was no good co-ordinating policies to keep exchange rates stable if this was only achieved in the context of rising worldwide inflation which reduced the value of all currencies. To American eyes, and to British, an inflation rate of less than 1 per cent is scarcely threatening, even if it has recently moved from being negative to positive. But it is hardly for the Americans or the British to criticize German counter-inflation

policy when Germany is the country with the low inflation record.

Whether or not there is a case for tightening counter-inflation policy generally — and the evidence is fairly thin — the Group of Seven will find it difficult to preserve the Louvre accord if every market insists on playing follow-my-leader and reacting in the same direction to each piece of news. If the other US banks follow Chemical Bank in raising their prime rates to 9 per cent, or if the Federal Reserve finds it necessary to raise the discount rate again, that should not necessarily be the signal for sympathetic moves in every market around the world. That particularly applies to Britain where, with the pound testing DM3, one might be expecting in other circumstances to see interest rates coming down.

German tax cuts

While relative interest rates are the most important factor for the dollar in the short term, relative fiscal policies are the background against which these are determined. The tax cuts planned by Germany for next year and again in 1990 will help to stimulate domestic demand and thus reduce the German trade surplus and the US deficit. But the size of the stimulus is exceedingly small when the effect of inflation on the tax system is taken into account.

Unlike in the US and Britain, there is no provision in the German tax system for adjusting tax bands for inflation. As more people start to pay higher rates, revenues rise as incomes fall into higher tax bands. About DM9 billion of next year's DM14 billion of tax cuts is simply offsetting the effect of two years of this "fiscal drag" since the last tax cuts in 1986. Although inflation is low in Germany, it still has significant effects on the budget.

The general government financial deficit has been growing because of the cyclical downturn in the economy, and after offsetting the effect of fiscal drag it is expected to be about 2 per cent of GNP next year, compared with 1.2 per cent in 1986. The discretionary — that is to say, real — tax cuts will only add about 0.3 per cent of GNP to that.

The Germans argue that a conservative budgetary policy is appropriate because of the rising cost of providing for Germany's elderly population during the 1990s. The growing number of old people, combined with a low birth rate in recent years, means that the social security fund is expected to move from substantial surplus into deficit. Although the problem is by no means confined to Germany the argument has some validity. At any rate, the German economy looks most unlikely to do a great deal towards righting the US trade imbalance in the short term.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

Enterprise zones 'not a solution'

By Our City Staff

There is no evidence that the Government's enterprise zones have been effective in creating jobs, an economist claims.

Mr Peter Stoney, writing in the latest issue of *Economic Affairs*, the journal of the free-market Institute of Economic Affairs, says that measuring the job-creating advantages of enterprise zones is technically difficult because of the difficulty of separating out the effect of the policy from other influences.

Mr Stoney says efforts should be made to reduce subsidies in the European Economic Community and elsewhere. Adding to them only puts at a bigger disadvantage those areas unfortunate enough not to be accorded freeport status.

Rather than adding to subsidies, the best way to help Britain's regions is to allow pricing freedom. Obstacles to this include lack of labour mobility, artificially high earnings in depressed areas and punitive local authority rates.

Mr Stoney accuses the Government of vote-catching and comments that if this is so, the policy has been demonstrably ineffective.

In another article, Professor Andrew Chalk, a US academic, says that competition, rather than regulation, is the best way of securing air safety. He argues that the market imposes substantial costs on aircraft manufacturers if design faults appear to have led to a crash.

The average cost in shareholder equity of a crash is £21 million whereas the maximum fine which the US Federal Aviation Authority can levy is only \$1,000 (£606).

Tokyo link at Garrard

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, whose 250-year-old business has until now been based on individual service and its single shop in Regent Street, in the West End of London, is about to go through what Mr John Davies, its deputy managing director, describes as a sea change.

This most discreet of jewelers, part of Sears Holdings, is gearing itself to step up sales volumes. Initially the first of what is likely to be a series of Garrard outlets around the Pacific rim is being planned via a link with a Japanese department store chain, part of the Seibu Saison Group.

This in turn is leading Garrard to consider introducing a second tier of products which would be about a tenth of the price of what is the typical Garrard jewellery range of £2,500 to £25,000. It is only occasionally that objects are sold in the £100,000 to £200,000 range although a few have had price tags of £1 million or more.

Mr Davies said: "Like many businesses, Garrard took a beating in the early oil crisis years because it had relied until then largely on the British market. It had to look abroad — and exports now



Davies: Pacific invasion

account for rather more than 60 per cent of turnover. But it is still largely a personal service which has been offered, confined as we have been until now to this one establishment."

Garrard still has about a dozen craftsmen making jewellery above the shop in Regent Street and as many again working on silverware in Clerkenwell, East London. Caring for the Crown Jewels, including their occasional refurbishment, is vested in Mr Bill Summers, a Garrard director, who is the Crown Jeweller.

As a first step in Seibu's project of the Crown Jewellers throughout Japan, a Garrard shop will open next

month in Tokyo, part of one of Seibu's 12 Japanese department stores as a shop-within-a-shop concept. It will have elements of the brass facade of the London outlet and about £3.5 million worth of stock sent over from Britain.

Apart from the possibility of Seibu extending the outlet idea to other parts of the chain in Japan, the group is also looking to expansion around the Pacific rim, starting with Taipei in Taiwan.

Mr Davies said: "It means they launch us into the Pacific rim area. It takes us away from our present narrow base. It will also mean considering bringing in a second tier of goods which can be produced in volume."

Like all jewellers, Garrard buys in part of its needs from outside. "We want to use the Garrard name to develop the business — being the Crown Jewellers does open doors."

Mr Davies, who says Garrard is currently making "comfortable profits," added: "What we shall have to decide at some point is whether to extend the new concept elsewhere." The next logical market is probably the US where Garrard has already been developing sales in the more affluent areas including New York and Washington.

Dowty sells to US

By Our City Staff

Dowty-Rotol, a division of the Dowty Group, will announce today that it has signed a technological agreement with General Electric of the USA for the supply of fans for medium-range commuter aircraft.

The unducted fans will be used in the new generation of medium-range aircraft in the United States, the McDonnell-Douglas MD80 and

the Boeing 737, which will come into use in the 1990s.

The fans, to be used in the turbo-jet engines of the new planes, are said to contribute to a performance which is 25 per cent more fuel-efficient than conventional turbo-prop machines.

No cash figure can be put at this stage on Dowty-Rotol's part in the deal.

Desmond to spend £13m

Desmond & Sons, the family-owned Northern Ireland clothing manufacturer, which is a main supplier to Marks and Spencer, is to invest £13 million in plant and equipment over the next four years.

It will also recruit 150 workers in Londonderry, an unemployment blackspot. Desmond has invested about £15 million over the past four years in equipment at its nine factories in Northern Ireland.

Electrical goods boom 'to continue'

By Our Industrial Editor

Electrical retailing, unparalleled in growth and in the rate of product changes this decade, is unlikely to see any slowdown, with the big retail chains expected to gain the most in sales.

This analysis* of the market, based on detailed interviews with 16 of the largest electrical goods retailers, is by Warwick University Business School. It predicts a losing

share of the market for regional chains, independent retailers and department stores as more sales are scooped up by the big retail chains, notably Dixons.

The report sees Wighams, Clydesdale and Connect as the most vulnerable in the race for market share.

Successful companies were those marked by a clear, strategic focus on raising volume, said the study, which

also said Dixons' margins were treble that of its competitors as it took advantage of its buying power, relationships with suppliers and sharper marketing.

Profit margins would, however, become tighter.

Low levels of price increases had been the catalyst for growth, with average price levels in 1986 only 1.7 per cent above their 1980 levels. Electrical spending in real terms,

taking account of inflation, had increased by 105 per cent since 1980.

The biggest growth over the next few years is expected in camcorders (video cameras with sound recording facilities), compact discs and digital audio tape.

* The future of UK electrical goods retailing: £240 from Marketing Strategy Unit, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL.

Slaughter of the PR men

With a PR and advertising campaign for BP estimated to have cost up to £20 million, it must have been galling for the Government when Friday's storms meant not even half the national newspapers reached their destination. Thursday was impact day, with the share price revealed amid much hullabaloo, but Friday was intended to be the key media day with City editors recommending the shares as a buy — or otherwise. But even the best-laid plans etc... and in an attempt to salvage the situation, Dewe Rogerson, PR adviser to the issue, persuaded BP, the Government and Rothschild, to take full-page ads in almost every national on Saturday — at a cost of £100,000 — reproducing the comments of the previous day's papers. This was blocked at the eleventh hour, by legal adviser Slaughter & May, who said it could not support subjective share recommendations by the Press, no matter how favourable. Meanwhile, at Burrows, who was to print over 6 million prospectuses at the weekend, the storms lifted the roof off one of its 21 printing centres — "they carried on under tarpaulins" — and uprooted trees flattened three employees' cars, including chairman Peter Rooke's. "It was the Dunkirk spirit all over again," says Rooke. "People walked to work if they had no other transport and all the prospectuses will be in place by tomorrow — as arranged."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY Gold in them greens

It is not just the prices of stocks and shares which have been hitting new peaks in Japan. So, too, have golf club memberships. With membership of the most prestigious clubs in the Tokyo area having trebled in the past year to more than £1.4 million a piece, and £500,000 not uncommon, they are now regarded as tradable items, with clubs even organizing their own membership-dealing associations. The secretary-general of one such association, Sadao Ushijima, says: "Memberships of popular golf clubs rarely come on the market — this shortage means that prices have rocketed." He estimates that half of Japan's 15 million golfers see membership as a life-long investment — buying them not so much to make money.

to note that the list incorporates guessimates of the wealth of every entrant except, ironically, publisher Malcolm Forbes, proprietor of said magazine. By putting himself forward for inclusion in the list, Forbes, aged 86, is admitting his net worth is in excess of \$225 million, but he is clearly not prepared to disclose anything more. And his normally fearless staff is, for once, declining to hazard a guess.

Modest Mal

Forbes magazine's list of America's 400 wealthiest citizens, published in the US last week, inflicts the glare of often unwelcome publicity on those powerless to do anything to prevent it. But it is interesting

that the list incorporates guessimates of the wealth of every entrant except, ironically, publisher Malcolm Forbes, proprietor of said magazine. By putting himself forward for inclusion in the list, Forbes, aged 86, is admitting his net worth is in excess of \$225 million, but he is clearly not prepared to disclose anything more. And his normally fearless staff is, for once, declining to hazard a guess.

Keen boy

Proving that there is life after becoming an accountant, Ken Lever, aged 34, who two years ago became the youngest managing partner ever at Arthur Anderson — with clients including BICC and Argyll — is leaving at the end of next month to become finance director of fast-growing Corton Beach, the Southport motor distributor and leisure group run by ambitious chairman Mike Keen.



"Hello! Samsonians?"

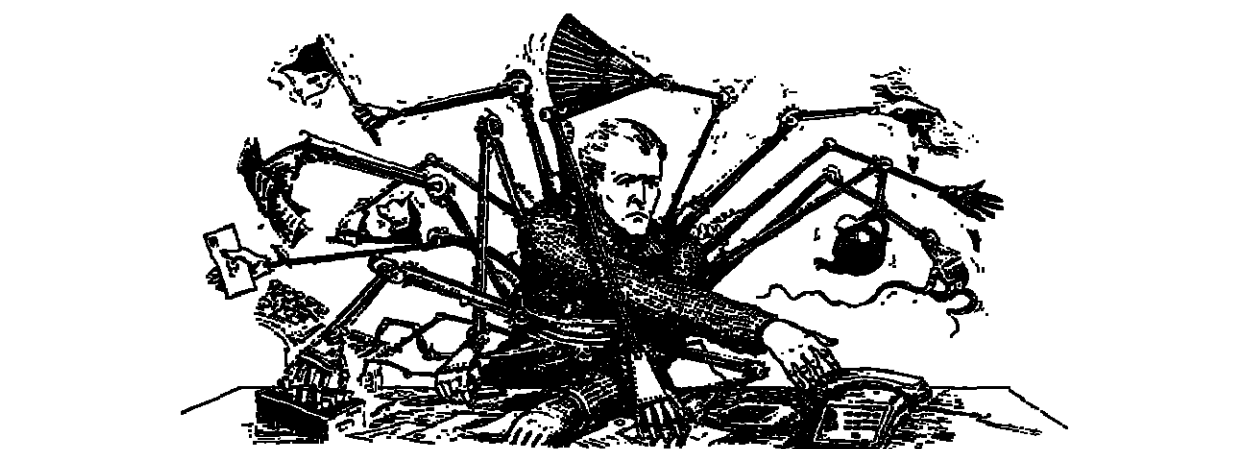
Between the lines

For the uninitiated in the wiles of big business, if a company chairman writes to you, as a shareholder, and says that the company "has plans to expand abroad," he really means he is fed up with holidaying in Bournemouth. If he announces that "the directors believe a change of domicile would benefit the company," he means the Fraud Squad are on to them, and the statement "we plan to strengthen your board" means that one of his pals needs a job. These and other amusing translations form the latest book by the financial writer, Rosemary Burr, entitled *Sticky Fingers (Or how to be ripped off — and enjoy it)*. For £2.95, she takes novice investors, she says, "through the strange world of 'invisible' earnings, where nothing is quite what it seems." The book also includes a chapter on "cracking the media code" — explaining that a "glamour stock" is an overpriced share with no assets, that a "troubled" company is loss-making, and a "management buyout" a last-ditch attempt to flog off assets when there are no buyers. Certainly caused a few knowing laughs in this office.

From Rome comes the latest essential City accessory. A wrist watch with three faces — for London, New York and Tokyo time. Available from Savona, a posh jeweller in the Italian capital, for £180. A £50 version for posers has only one working face.

Carol Leonard

HOW TO CONTROL THE COST OF RELOCATION WITHOUT LIFTING A FINGER.



(EXCEPT TO GIVE US A RING).

Unless they are fully versed with the ins and outs (never mind the whys and wherefores) of relocation — there's a good chance that few people in your company can set about this quite complex problem in the most cost-effective, time saving way. Knowing the market fluctuations, in a particular area, and the true costs involved of moving one or more staff around the country can send even the strongest willed person into fits of inadequacy. Needless to say that's where we come in, or rather that's where we take it from. When you contact Nationwide Anglia Relocation, you effectively pass on the whole problem to us. We'll see to it that everything runs smoothly and cost-effectively by making all the right moves, on your behalf. Give us a ring. Don't move staff without us.

Nationwide Anglia Relocation is a division of Nationwide Anglia Estate Agents Limited.
Nationwide Anglia Relocation
Nationwide Anglia Relocation, Chichester Court, Great Binfields Road, Chichester, Basingstoke, RG24 0YJ. Telephone: Basingstoke (0256) 842395.

Financial service firms 'worst hit'

City struggling to keep graduates, says survey

By Cliff Feltham

Many City firms are facing a serious problem retaining newly-recruited graduates, according to a report out today. Worst hit are accountancy, banking and other firms in financial services where half of their graduates leave after the first three years as soon as they are qualified.

The survey, by Charles Barker Graduate Recruitment Service, covered nearly 5,000 graduates in 57 companies, including leading multi-nationals. Miss Anne Heat, director of the service, said one in four companies was having a problem retaining graduates.

"This is only a conservative estimate. The problem could be far more widespread. Many of the firms we contacted were simply loathe to admit that their organization had a retention problem. Many may regard such a problem as a reflection on their own abilities to recruit the right people." The survey found that accountancy firms and banks had to be prepared for a 50 per cent drop-out rate after three years when their employees became more marketable after training.

Supermarket chains also suffered from large-scale desertion. They said long hours and lack of knowledge about what the job involved were to blame. The problem was also acute among the electronic and computing sections of the engineering sector.

"Because of the rapid growth in the City, information technology, accountancy and elsewhere, more and more firms are chasing fewer and fewer graduates," Miss Heat said. "The need for a professional overall graduate recruitment service is probably greater now than it has ever been. In 1985 the Government was forecasting 104,000 graduates leaving higher education in 1987. In fact, not more than 67,000 of these were available for immediate employment.

"Figures from the Department of Education and Science suggest that the number of young people entering higher education could drop by more than a fifth in the next 10 years because of the declining birth-rate in the 1970s."

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 73.5 (day's range 73.4-73.5).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates for October 15

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.9500-1.9550	1.9535-1.9545	0.25-0.25p
London	2.1800-2.1719	2.1800-2.1839	0.10p-0.04p
Amsterdam	3.2675-3.2709	3.2699-3.2731	11-14p
Frankfurt	82.26-82.59	82.43-82.55	20-15p
Paris	114.00-114.10	114.00-114.10	3p-3p
Geneva	2.3025-2.3059	2.3043-2.3059	11-14p
Madrid	188.46-188.54	188.46-188.54	1-2p
Barcelona	215.94-216.08	215.94-216.08	1-2p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
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Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
London	1.9500-1.9550	1.9535-1.9545	0.25-0.25p
Amsterdam	3.2675-3.2709	3.2699-3.2731	11-14p
Frankfurt	82.26-82.59	82.43-82.55	20-15p
Paris	114.00-114.10	114.00-114.10	3p-3p
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Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p

MONEY MARKETS

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
London	1.9500-1.9550	1.9535-1.9545	0.25-0.25p
Amsterdam	3.2675-3.2709	3.2699-3.2731	11-14p
Frankfurt	82.26-82.59	82.43-82.55	20-15p
Paris	114.00-114.10	114.00-114.10	3p-3p
Geneva	2.3025-2.3059	2.3043-2.3059	11-14p
Madrid	188.46-188.54	188.46-188.54	1-2p
Barcelona	215.94-216.08	215.94-216.08	1-2p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
London	1.9500-1.9550	1.9535-1.9545	0.25-0.25p
Amsterdam	3.2675-3.2709	3.2699-3.2731	11-14p
Frankfurt	82.26-82.59	82.43-82.55	20-15p
Paris	114.00-114.10	114.00-114.10	3p-3p
Geneva	2.3025-2.3059	2.3043-2.3059	11-14p
Madrid	188.46-188.54	188.46-188.54	1-2p
Barcelona	215.94-216.08	215.94-216.08	1-2p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p

ECGD

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
London	1.9500-1.9550	1.9535-1.9545	0.25-0.25p
Amsterdam	3.2675-3.2709	3.2699-3.2731	11-14p
Frankfurt	82.26-82.59	82.43-82.55	20-15p
Paris	114.00-114.10	114.00-114.10	3p-3p
Geneva	2.3025-2.3059	2.3043-2.3059	11-14p
Madrid	188.46-188.54	188.46-188.54	1-2p
Barcelona	215.94-216.08	215.94-216.08	1-2p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5400	10.5349-10.5400	11-14p
Oslo	255.01-255.11	255.01-255.11	11-14p

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Volume	Company	Price	Change	Volume
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Volume	Company	Price	Change	Volume
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100	14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100

GOLD

Company	Price	Change	Volume
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100

THIRD MARKET

Company	Price	Change	Volume
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100
14.1m A & M Co	28.00	+0.10	100

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GILT-EDGED

International yields tipping the balance against home factors

It is difficult not to have sympathy with the American president who asked whether there was such a thing as a one-handed economist. Investors are likely to echo his view, as most analysis of gilts at the moment is of the "on the one hand... and on the other" sort.

On the one hand there is the favourable domestic background, especially the growing possibility of there being no government borrowing requirement at all next year. On the other hand there is the rise in interest rates worldwide and the rising trend in US bond yields from 7 1/2 per cent earlier this year to well over 10 per cent after the release of last week's trade figures.

The result has been that long-dated gilts yields have been stuck in a trading range of 9 1/2-10 1/4 per cent since the end of July. Very recently the international influences proved to have the stronger pull and the debate about which way the market would break out of the long-established range was resolved - yields moved above 10 1/4 per cent. The pull of the dramatic rise in US yields was too strong to be resisted.

It might appear curious that the bullish arguments have been rooted in the behaviour of the domestic economy - booming demand is not usually the sort of background beloved of fixed-interest markets. Indeed, it has not been without its problems. The two black spots, inflation and the current account, are only too familiar to those who have followed the British economy over the years.

Wage settlements have picked up recently. The figures released last Thursday showed that underlying average earnings growth has stayed at 7 1/4 per cent, but a rise to 8 per cent some time this autumn must still be expected. It is clear that the labour market has tightened over the summer. Unemployment has fallen and an increasing number of employers are reporting difficulties in recruiting skilled labour.

Nevertheless, there is no reason for inflation expectations to change very much. Earnings growth is expected to drop back early next year as economic growth slows, and much of the rise has been in the service sector or related to bonus and overtime payments. Also, the Government is committed to maintaining a high exchange rate as part of the fight against inflation.

A sharp rise in inflation would be probable only if the exchange rate were to drop substantially. Not only does this look unlikely at the moment, but if downward pressure were to develop it would be resisted by the authorities. Their anti-inflation commitment is now

WARBURG SECURITIES' FORECASTS OF LONG BOND YIELDS

	Now	Year End
US	10.2	10.4
Germany	7.4	7.0
Japan	6.0	5.9

taken seriously by the financial markets.

The other unwelcome side-effect of strong domestic demand has been the growing current account deficit. This is bound to emerge as a problem any time that British growth exceeds the world average. Still, the deterioration in the deficit could be worse than is now expected. Next year the current account might be in the red by more than £4 billion.

There are two mitigating factors. Even a current account deficit of that size would be only 1 per cent of GDP, and should be judged in the light of the huge build-up of overseas assets since the abolition of exchange controls. Also, there are a lot of doubts about the accuracy of the current account figures. Last year there was a £12 billion "statistical discrepancy" which probably reflects, at least in part, an under-recording of invisible earnings. The figures have been subject to large revisions in the past and no doubt these will continue.

What has become clear over the past two years is that strong growth is producing one enormous benefit - a surge in government revenue that could reduce the PSBR to negligible proportions. The Treasury last recorded a PSBR surplus in 1970-71.

The Treasury would have us believe that this has been due to the ability of Mr John Major, the Treasury Secretary, to pare the spending departments' budgets for next year. Excess bids of £6 billion have reportedly been cut back to £3.5 billion ahead of the Autumn Statement.

On the face of it, this looks like a victory for the Treasury, and it has been reported that way by the financial Press. But what has probably happened is that the reserve for unforeseen events has been trimmed by £2 billion as well. If this is the case, then the spending departments received almost all of what they wanted. No wonder the "Star Chamber," the final arbiter of next year's spending plans, is reported to have little to do at the moment.

The probable reason why the Treasury did not put up more of a fight is that revenue is so buoyant that the higher level of spending will still leave the Chancellor with a good deal of fiscal discretion at the time of the next Budget. Friday's PSBR was again much better than fore-

cast and followed the announcement of a special sale of Treasury Bills needed to offset the expected effects of huge tax payments in January.

Will the Chancellor cut taxes next March? Tax cuts could then look risky and even unnecessary. Domestic demand will be increasing strongly and overall growth is likely to be lower only because of a rapid rise in imports. Lower borrowing could look like a more attractive option than lower taxes.

In a world in which budget deficits are still a problem, the prospect of a balanced budget does make Britain stand out.

But it is also a world in which interest rates and bond yields are tending to rise - and this movement may not yet have run its course.

Since the Louvre accord, exchange rates have been much more stable. But one effect of fixed exchange rates is that interest rates tend to move together. The "twin-deficits" problem in the US is no closer to a solution and, to the extent that the dollar has not been allowed to fall, higher interest rates in the US are pushing up interest rates worldwide.

Short-term rates have gone up in the US and Japan. Britain is immune as long as sterling remains firm but, even so, the effect on sentiment is clearly adverse. Indeed, it is difficult to see why the Bank is so determined to keep sterling below the DM3 level.

Bonds worldwide may have now discounted the worst - with the key exception of the US bond market, where the risks in terms of yields are still on the upside.

Where does this leave gilts? Yields in excess of 10 1/4 per cent appear to offer a very attractive real return against a domestic background which, in various key respects, has improved in recent months. Until recently, a stable inflation rate and a zero PSBR could only have been a day-dreaming gilt salesman's fantasy - it could be a reality in 1988-89.

But at the moment all eyes are on the US bond market which, while the dollar remains firm, will continue to be a drag on gilts. What is needed is not necessarily a fall in the long bond yield in the US, but a degree of stability. When this occurs, then long gilt yields will be able to fall below their US equivalent.

Ian Harwood
John Shepperd

The authors are economists with Warburg Securities

APPOINTMENTS

Sainsbury names marketing chief

Sainsbury's Mr Ivor Hunt becomes departmental director of marketing services.

F&H Controls: Mr Dominic Bodart has been named deputy chief executive. He also joins the board of F&H Group.

VSEL Consortium: Professor John Howes-Williams has been appointed a non-executive director.

Farnell Electronics: Mr Alan Dandel joins the board.

Farnell Electronic Components: Mr Christopher Empage has been appointed operations director.

Cowan, de Groot: Mr John Richard is named a non-executive director.

Borthwicks: Mr Peter Brackenridge has been made an alternate director.

SGS: Mr Robin Bromley-Martin becomes director of the hire and sale division.

The Shield Group: Mr RA Lederman joins the board.

Cooper Estates: Mr Barry Fitzgibbon has been named managing director.

Hogia Data (Pte): Mr Mikael Karlstrom has been appointed managing director.

IDC Group: Mr Peter Holland becomes director of finance.



Dominic Bodart: board member at F&H Group

Associated Paper Industries: Mr John Adey joins the board.

Beaure Poultry: Mr Andrew Ditcher is made managing director, Mr Gerry Feenan sales director, Mr Chris Lamb marketing director and Mr Graham Threlfall operations director of Hinton Poultry.

Shelvoke Dempster: Mr Alan Harris becomes managing director.

Multi Construction (South): Mr Patrick Clinton joins the board as commercial director.

Interim profits dive at Feedex Agricultural

Feedex Agricultural Industries is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 0.5p for the half-year to June 30 in spite of turnover falling to £16.57 million (£19.25 million) and pretax profit tumbling to £78,900 (£502,000). Earnings per share were 0.29p (2.05p, adjusted).

Feedex has conditionally agreed to acquire Osborne and Son (London) for 44.2 million new ordinary shares. Osborne currently owns 5.17 million Feedex ordinary shares (28.02 per cent). On completion of the purchase, these shares will be sold to raise about £1.8 million for the group as enlarged. The board will offer these shares at 45p each on the basis of 38 shares for every 100 shares held.

Scottish Mortgage

Scottish Mortgage & Trust is paying an interim dividend of 0.8p (0.7p, adjusted) for the six months ended September 30 on December 1. Pretax revenue was £7.11 million (£5.8 million). Earnings per share were 1.40p (1.10p, adjusted). The trust expects to be able to pay a final dividend in excess of last year's 1.30p.

Sandell Perkins

Sandell Perkins has agreed to purchase AG Nunn & Co, a timber and builders' merchants, based in Leatherhead, Surrey. The price will be an initial £2.35 million on completion, plus a further payment equivalent to the audited retained profits of Nunn for the year to October 31, 1987 (not expected to exceed £200,000).

JO Walker

JO Walker & Co is paying an interim dividend of 2.5p (2p) for the half-year to June 30. Turnover rose to £7.19 million (£5.93 million), while pretax profit jumped to £304,000 (£37,000). Earnings per share were 24.5p (2.6p).

Payment held

An unchanged total dividend of 2.5p is being paid by Highland Electronics for the year to April 30. Turnover reached £13.75 million (£12.95 million), but pretax profit fell £745,418 (£1.06 million).

Jenners jumps

Jenners, Princes Street, Edinburgh is lifting its interim dividend to 13p (11p) for the half-year to July 31. Pretax profit more than doubled to £297,000 (£131,000).

Carr Boyd

Carr Boyd Minerals reports a 20 per cent drop to Aus\$4.22 million (£1.85 million) in net profit for the year ended June 30, 1987 because of a sharp rise in the tax bill to Aus\$1.15 million (Aus\$156,000) and a decline in second-half profit to Aus\$1.63 million from Aus\$2.59 million in the first half. Profit in the second half of the year was down by 39 per cent from the same period last year, due mainly to changes in one processing. The year's dividend is being maintained at 6 cents, although earnings per share have dropped to 7 cents (10 cents).

Dividend up

River & Mercantile Geared Capital and Income Trust 1999 is paying a second interim dividend of 1.1p (1p) for the half-year to September 30. Pretax revenue was £629,000 (£644,000). Earnings per share were 3.25p (3.17p).

American Medical

American Medical International reports gross revenue for its fourth quarter, ended August 31, of \$995.2 million (\$598 million) compared with \$893.48 million. Pretax income was \$32.07 million against a \$135.32 million loss.

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Portfolio - Gold -

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Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various companies and their share prices and dividends.

Please take into account any minus signs

Table with 7 columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, WEEKLY TOTAL. Shows weekly dividend totals for various companies.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various British funds and their performance.

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various short-term investments.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various medium-term investments.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various long-term investments.

UNDATED

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various undated investments.

INDEX-LINKED

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, % Yield. Lists various index-linked investments.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted) ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began October 12. Dealings end on Friday. Contango day October 26. Settlement day November 2. \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Main table containing stock exchange prices, organized by sector: Breweries, Building, Roads, Chemicals, Plastics, Cinemas, TV, Drapery, Stores, Hotels, Caterers, Industrials A-D, Banks, Discount, HP, Electricals, Finance, Land, Financial Trusts, Foods, Insurance, Leisure, Mining, Motors, Aircraft, Newspapers, Publishers, Oils, Gas, Shipping, Shoes, Leather, Textiles, Tobacco. Each sector contains a list of companies with their share prices, dividends, and P/E ratios.

Portfolio - Gold -

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Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various companies and their share prices and dividends.

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various overseas traders.

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various paper, print, and advertising companies.

PROPERTY

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various property companies.

SHIPPING

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various shipping companies.

SHOES, LEATHER

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various shoes and leather companies.

TEXTILES

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various textiles companies.

TOBACCO

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, Dividend. Lists various tobacco companies.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: صكنا من الاصل

HORIZONS

A guide to
career choiceJoining
the tourist
traipse

"When is the Changing of the Guard?" "Where is the Phantom of the Opera playing?" "Where do we get the best real English tea?" are standard questions at the London Tourist Board's information centre - and asked in most European languages.

Tourism is one of Britain's fastest growing industries, at present employing 1.5 million people (almost 7 per cent of all employment) and contributing significantly to the economy. Estimated expenditure by overseas visitors in 1985 was £5,473 million. Nor must domestic tourism be forgotten. One estimate suggests that Britons still spend more on leisure at home than on foreign holidays.

Tourism must, however, be properly organized - good services and accommodation provided, and at the same time visitors steered away from the same crowded cities, and the income from them more evenly distributed. New areas must be promoted. In 1969 the British Tourist Authority and the four National Tourist Boards - English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Ireland - were established: the BTA with overall responsibility for attracting foreign visitors; the national boards for attracting both foreign and home visitors.

More locally the boards work closely with local authorities and private sector organizations through a network of regional boards. Between them the boards' activities include promotion of the familiar "Where to stay" booklets, promotion, publicity, research (forecasting trends, evaluating the potential of new areas) and advising on specific projects.

Jobs in tourism include those in travel agencies and transport companies, tour operators, food and accommodation, leisure, sport and recreation, historic properties, galleries and entertainment. The boards themselves employ a relatively small number. Of that number some work in marketing, public relations and administration, while others deal with visitors face to face. Information centre staff only represent the tip of the iceberg but their role is vital as visitors often receive their first impressions there.

I stood behind Paul Kenneally at the London Tourist Board's Victoria Centre, and in the space of 10 minutes watched him deal with a Spanish visitor wanting to travel to Edinburgh, an Argentinian with a visa query (both in Spanish) and a German wanting a laundrette (in German).

French and Italian were both being spoken, and occasionally an information receptionist will help from a colleague who speaks another language. They are an impressive lot linguistically. Everyone must be fluent in



two languages other than English - tested at interview by manager Sheila Jeal, who herself speaks French and Italian.

There are 30 permanent staff, augmented by 14 temporaries from Easter to October, working in three shifts. Everyone has to be knowledgeable about general tourist information, accommodation and theatres, although there are separate desks specifically for hotel and theatre bookings.

The same questions come up daily and staff soon know the answers automatically, but supervisor Alfred Kay showed me files built up over the years, and constantly updated, which in seconds can give the best fish and chip shops in London, stores permitting breast feeding, information on how to get to the ports or to Britain's top five theme parks.

Tourist boards are asked the strangest questions and their staff have their initiative tested as well as their languages, says

Beryl Dixon

Endless patience is needed. People will demand accommodation near Piccadilly Circus, says Sheila, and are then horrified at the cost. And they get some interesting problems. People turn to the tourist information centre for help with lost luggage, tickets, passports - or if they are lost themselves.

Last week they helped an Italian who had lost both suitcase and the address of the friend he had come to visit and a German lady who had become separated from her husband on the Tube journey from Heathrow. "At that point they hadn't found a hotel, so she had no base. We had to do some detective work around all the accommodation bureaux and police stations."

Some tourism departments are run by local authorities. Mark Smith, Winchester City Council's Tourism and Conference Manager, explains that historic cities can no longer rely on attracting visitors without making a conscious marketing effort.

With a marketing background himself and previous experience with British Airways, he heads a team of information

officers dedicated to welcoming visitors - and aiming to extend their stay in the city. "We know the average stay is one and a half hours. We are here to support the local economy and we aim to encourage people to stay longer, not by hard selling, but simply by taking an interest and explaining the range of attractions."

Mr Smith runs training courses for hotel staff and for sales staff in the city's chain stores who are often asked for information - but most queries are dealt with at the recently refurbished tourist information office - where staff in smart red and blue outfits deal with an average 1,000 visitors a day in English, French, German and even Polish if necessary.

The most usual questions, says manager Sally Edwards, are: "Where's the cathedral?" "What can I see in two hours?" Less usual has been "Where can I find a taxidermist?" and the most amusing must be "Is Stonehenge worth seeing or is it just a pile of old stones?" Here there is a smaller number of staff than at Victoria, but the permanent fulltimers, three part-timers, three extra temporary staff in the summer months.

Qualifications for entry to tourist centre work vary. In London they don't ask for any exam passes; personality and linguistic ability being the important criteria, although as Sheila Jeal points out they get a lot of language graduates and, increasingly nowadays, students leaving fulltime tourism courses.

Sheila herself studied languages, worked overseas, then in the Central Office of Information, before joining the Heathrow information desk. Paul has worked in the Ministry of Defence, an art gallery and in English teaching. Alfred has a background in commerce and retailing.

In Winchester, too, personality comes before formal qualifications. "The ideal background," says Mark Smith, "would be a languages degree, followed by a business course, then librarianship and some retailing experience. 'What I actually look for are organizational ability and good interpersonal skills.'"

Sally Edwards, for instance, has been involved in the travel industry, in selling, in a bi-lingual school in the USA, working for a company bringing American visitors to Britain.

Whatever the new recruit's experience, specifically local training has to be provided.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
CHAIR OF
CANCER RESEARCH

Applications are invited for a new clinical Chair to be funded by an endowment and additional support from the Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign. The Professor will be expected to establish and lead a major multi-disciplinary research team, to be based in dedicated new laboratory and office space, supported by clinical facilities, at St James's University Hospital, Leeds Eastern District. The holder of the Chair will be expected to develop new strategies for the treatment of cancer with emphasis on solid tumours in adults. Applicants must be medically qualified, have an established reputation and be able to demonstrate extensive experience of managing research developments. Applicants will be expected to submit detailed proposals for the establishment of the research group and to formulate such proposals on the basis of the facilities in prospect. For this purpose, a visit to St James's University Hospital for discussion will be necessary. Those who wish to arrange such a visit should submit a curriculum vitae, preferably by 12 November 1987, to the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, citing reference number 140/1. Selected candidates will then be invited to visit the hospital and, thereafter, to submit formal applications (two copies), comprising proposals drawn up on the basis of the visit, naming three referees and giving details of the relevant Medical Defence Association. Applicants from overseas may submit applications by Telex (556473 UNILDS G) or Facsimile (0532-420090). The date of appointment will be by arrangement with the successful applicant and the salary will be on the clinical professional scale.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the British Postgraduate Medical Federation (BPMF). The BPMF is a large postgraduate medical school of the University of London and includes eight postgraduate Institutes concerned with medical research, medical education and the care of patients. The Federation also includes the departments of the Postgraduate Deans in Medicine and Dentistry for the Thames Health Regions.

The scope of work of this important senior administrative post concerns the relationship of the school with Senate House, other schools of the University, coordination between the federated Institutes and the relationship of the BPMF with other academic institutions nationally and internationally. The successful candidate would also be expected to support and be actively engaged in a range of new educational and commercial ventures, particularly in efforts to effect a closer relationship between industry and the science base of the Federation.

Salary in excess of £20,000

Further details may be obtained from the Director, British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 35 Millman Street, London, WC1E 0JL (Tel: 01-831-6232) to whom applications should be addressed not later than November 14th 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
MARSHAL FOCH PROFESSORSHIP
OF FRENCH LITERATURE

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature. The stipend of the professorship is a present £25,375 per annum.

Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
HEATHER PROFESSORSHIP
OF MUSIC

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Heather Professorship of Music. The stipend of the professorship is at present £25,375 per annum.

Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL
THE LAW SCHOOL

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in the Law School to replace a member of the permanent staff who will be on leave of absence. The period of appointment will be from 1 January 1988 for as long as possible thereafter to 31 December 1988. Preference will be given to candidates who can offer Public Law and the International Law of Human Rights.

Salary will be on the Lecturer scale: £9,753 - £13,875 p.a. or £14,245 - £18,210 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Applications (10 copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be lodged by 2 November 1987 with

The Senior Personnel Officer, The University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Telephone (0482) 465277).

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Registrar's Department

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant to work at the University's School of Agriculture which is situated at Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough. The appointment will be effective from the earliest date and the salary will be within the range £11,185 - £11,015.

Forms for application and further particulars returnable not later than 30th October 1987 from the Staff Appointments Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref 1127.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Lecturer in
Accounting and
Finance

Applications are sought from people with an interest in any areas of accounting and finance to join Professor Ian Davidson and others in developing teaching and research in accounting. Candidates should possess at least a good Honours degree and an accounting qualification would be an advantage.

Salary within the range £9,735 - £18,210.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 9 November, from the Staff Appointments Office, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1129.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
DEPUTY
LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from professionally qualified graduates with appropriate management experience in an academic library for the newly reinstated post of Deputy Librarian. Knowledge of automated library systems is essential. The post is available as early in 1988 as can be arranged with the successful candidate.

Salary is in the professional range, plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (3 copies, 1 from overseas applicants) should be sent by 20 November 1987.

An Equal Opportunities Employer

University College, Oxford
Fellowship and
Praelatorship in
Philosophy

The College proposes to elect a Fellow and Praelator in Philosophy with effect from 1st October 1988. The university lecturer (C.U.F.) may be conferred upon the holder of the Fellowship; the full stipend associated with such a fellowship will be met by the College. The title may at a later date be converted to a stipendiary post, although the University has no commitment to do so.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Tutor, University College, Oxford, OX1 4BH, to whom applications should be sent not later than 1st December, 1987.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

MONASH UNIVERSITY
Melbourne, Australia
CHAIR OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
AND INFORMATION
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair of Telecommunications and Information Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering. This will be the third chair in the Department, the others being held by Professor D.G. Lampard, F.R.A. (Foundation Professor) and Professor R.A. Jarvis. The Department offers a four-year undergraduate course in Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering with final year specialisation in Electrical Power, Electronics, Communications, Computer Systems, Control Systems or a general program in Electrical Engineering. Research activities are in the areas of Biophysics, Circuit Theory, Communication Theory, Digital Communications, Control, Computer Systems Engineering, Electronic Circuits and Devices, Electromagnetic Field Theory, Optical Communications, Power Systems and Electromagnetic Energy Conversion, Computer Vision and Intelligent Robotics, Liaison with industry and government engineering organisations and laboratories is strong and is encouraged.

Applications are invited from persons with substantial and proven interests in Telecommunications and Information Engineering with emphasis on the former. The successful candidate will be expected to lead a new Centre for Telecommunications and Information Engineering to be established within the Department and to stimulate teaching and research in fields complementary to those fostered by the other two Professors in the Department. Professor Lampard's fields of interest include Circuit Theory, Stochastic Processes, Biomechanics, Electromagnetic Theory, and Communications Engineering. Professor Jarvis' fields of interest include Computer Systems Engineering, Control, Communication Theory, Computer Image Processing, Pattern Recognition, Computer Vision, Intelligent Robotics, and Advanced Computer Architectures.

Salary: \$A58,870 per annum. Superannuation, travel and removal allowance, and temporary housing assistance.

Information on application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, 3168, Australia, or the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appo), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should reach the Registrar not later than 6 November 1987. Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

GWYNEDD HEALTH
AUTHORITY AND
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
NORTH WALES, BANGORJoint Appointment of Senior/Basic
Clinical Psychologist(Psychology of the Elderly) -
Lecturer in Clinical Psychology

This post has been created as part of a major new development in psychology services in North Wales, involving a unique collaborative arrangement between Gwynedd and Ceredigion Health Authorities and the Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales. In addition to clinical work, the successful applicant will be involved in important research and training initiatives. However, we are looking for potential, and not necessarily someone with an established track record in teaching and research. The successful applicant will join six other Psychologists with similar joint N.H.S./University appointments in various clinical specialisms.

Half of the postholders time will be allocated to duties as Lecturer in Clinical Psychology at the University. These duties will largely focus upon research and teaching in the Psychology of the Elderly. The postholder will be expected to contribute to this course and, in addition, to help develop and teach new post qualification courses appropriate to the specialism.

The postholders clinical duties will be to provide a service to the Aberystwyth district of the Gwynedd Health Authority in Gwynedd, Pwllheli, and other relevant Gwynedd professionals working within the specialism and allied fields. The person appointed would be expected to play a significant part in service planning and development.

The salary will be on the Whitley Council Scale. For informal enquiries, or to arrange a visit contact Mr Basil Meredith, Top Grade Psychologist, Ysbyty Gwynedd, (see below) or Dr. E. Evans Jones, Head, Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG. Tel: 0248 351151.

Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from Mr D. Evans Jones, Personnel Officer, Ysbyty Gwynedd, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, Gwynedd LL57 2PW. Tel: 0248 370007.

Closing date for applications is 23rd November, 1987.

University of Birmingham
Centre for Computing and
Computer ScienceCHAIR OF
APPLIED COMPUTING

Applications are invited for a new Chair of Applied Computing which is currently available. The appointment is intended to strengthen the research base of the Centre and also to coordinate and develop information technology in the University. Preference may be given to candidates with an established research record in one or more of the areas of Software Engineering, Man/Machine Interaction, Intelligent Knowledge Based Systems and Communications. Academic or appropriate industrial experience will be considered.

Salary in the professorial range, plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (3 copies, 1 from overseas applicants) should be sent by 30 November 1987.

An Equal Opportunities Employer

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING
CHAIR OF
ENGLISH STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Chair of English Studies, which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor T.A. Dunn at the end of the current academic year.

A Professor is sought who will lead a Department of scholars which has established a reputation both for academic publication and research and for innovative teaching in literature in English from all periods.

Further particulars are available from the University Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA; Tel: 0786, 73171, Ext 2250 to whom applications together with the names of three referees should be sent by 11 December 1987.

WARBURG INSTITUTE
University of London
FRANCES A. YATES
FELLOWSHIPS

One long-term and a limited number of short-term Fellowships in the Warburg Institute, London, are available for the session 1988-89. Long-term Fellowship up to 3 years in the range £8,000-£9,000 p.a. Short-term Fellowships for 1 to 3 months; applicants domiciled in the U.K. £1,200 to £3,000 (no shorter periods); applicants domiciled abroad, £800 for 1 month, £1,000 for 2 months, £1,400 for 3 months. Candidates must have been under 35 on 1 October 1987 with at least 2 years' research experience. Applicants by 11 December to the Director, Warburg Institute, Warburg Square, London WC1H 0AB, from whom further particulars should be obtained.

OXFORD, BRASENOSE COLLEGE.
EDWARD WHITE BATE.
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

The College wishes to appoint a Junior Research Fellow in the fields of Theology, Law, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, or any other area of Social Studies to the post of Junior Research Fellow. The post is available from 1st October, 1988. Candidates should be under 40 years of age on 1st October 1988. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. Taylor, Brasenose College, Oxford, OX1 4AJ to whom applications should be sent by 2nd November, 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

The Hind Chair of
Commercial Law

Applications are invited for this new chair of commercial law. The chair is endowed in perpetuity by the Lady Hind Trust. Commercial law is understood in a wide sense so as to include not only the more central areas of the subject but also other new and developing areas.

The appointment will be made to take effect from the session 1988/89 and the salary will be within the professorial range.

Forms of applications and further particulars, returnable not later than 9 November 1987, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1128.

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for SIMON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS in any of the Social Sciences, including Law and Education, tenable during the academic session 1988/89. Stipends normally within the range £8,735 - £13,675 p.a. (under review) (Simon Research Fellowships) or £8,735 - £13,210 p.a. (under review) (Simon Senior Research Fellowships) according to qualifications and experience. Applications are invited for HALSWORTH FELLOWSHIPS in advanced work in the field of Political Economy (including Public Administration). Stipends within the range £8,735 - £22,050 p.a. (under review) according to qualifications and experience.

These Fellowships are not awarded for postgraduate study and applicants should have experience which will qualify them to carry out a substantial piece of original research. Enquiries about the scope of the Fellowships are welcomed. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by December 1st) are obtainable from the Registrar (Academic Staffing), The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please state for which Fellowship details are required and quote ref. 222/87/TJ.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
GIRTON COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for three Research Fellowships (tenable from 1 October 1988 for three years, one for research in the sciences and two for research in an arts subject). The Fellowships are open to men and women graduates of any university. Candidates for a Research Fellowship in an arts subject shall normally be below the age of 35 years.

The endowments of the Fellowship are reviewed annually. From 1 October 1987 the stipend for a person who has not completed a Ph.D. is £6,000 per annum for a person with a Ph.D. £7,500 per annum rising by two increments to £7,750 per annum. Financial support from other sources may be taken into account.

Fellowships are renewable under USS. Residence is provided. If required a change of £7,400 per annum is made towards residence. Common (i.e. meals) are free of charge. If the Research Fellow is married, a living out allowance of £397 p.a. and a child allowance of £250 per annum for the first child is made. Research Fellow will, if they wish, be permitted to teach up to six hours per week. Claims for Research expenses for 2000 over the three years may be made.

Applications (2 copies) in an Arts subject, on a form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0UQ, must be returned to her not later than 30 October 1987. Applications (2 copies) in a Science subject, on a form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0UQ, must be returned to her not later than 5 November 1987. A statement of approximately 1000 words, outlining the work candidates wish to submit in support of their applications and the research they propose to do if elected, will be requested at the same time as the application is returned from all applicants. An application for a Scientific Research Fellowship, in addition, should submit a short resume of earlier research for an informed layman.

Applicants should state when writing for an application form whether their subject of research is an Arts or a Science subject. If the applicant is short-listed they will be asked to submit work in support of the application in an Arts subject in early November, in a Science subject in late November. In a Science subject it is suggested that the work to be submitted should be a dissertation or other written work. If the work is not forthcoming within 14 days the application will not be taken further.

POSTS

THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOUNDATION
HONG KONG

The Executive Committee of The English Schools Foundation and The Council of Island School invite applications for the post of

PRINCIPAL

which becomes vacant for 31 August 1988 following the appointment of Dr C.H.R. Niven, M.A. (Cambridge), Dip Ed. (Oxon), Les L. (Nancy and Lille), F.R.S.A., as Headmaster of St George's English School, Rome.

The English Schools Foundation, Hong Kong, administers four secondary and eight primary schools, and a Centre for Children with Special Educational Needs, which are funded by fees and direct government grant.

Island School is a secondary, co-educational day school of some 1,150 pupils (including 250+ in the Sixth Form). The school enjoys an excellent reputation for its high academic and sporting achievements, pastoral care and contributions to the community. The present principal is an overseas member of the H.M.C. The Executive Committee and School Council are seeking applications from well-qualified candidates with considerable experience of working at a senior management level in schools or colleges, and with a proven record of success in education.

The salary will be in the range HK\$34,970 to \$37,250 per month and the Conditions of Service include generous provision for housing, medical benefits and a 25% annual gratuity.

Applications, with a photograph, full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two professional referees should be made to The Secretary, The English Schools Foundation, 43B Soho Road, Hong Kong to be received before 27 November 1987.

Selected applicants will be sent further particulars.

SAUDI ARABIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND AVIATION

A division of this Ministry has an opening for English Language Teachers.

Qualifications: University Degree and a post qualification experience of at least 2 years Teaching English as a Foreign Language.

Attractive (Tax Free) salaries commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Please send full resume quoting ref: 479 SADO to:-

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
Office of the Defence Attaché
22 Holland Park
London W11 3TD

POSTS

E.F.L. TEACHERS FOR JAPAN

It's A Very Secure Job!

Wanted for one of Japan's leading English language schools. We are offering a secure job on the basis of one year contracts (with the option to renew) to 20 professional teachers. Starting dates will be negotiated on an individual basis.

Benefits include

- A high salary
- Less than 10% income tax
- Health insurance
- Overtime allowance
- Social accommodation provided
- 8 weeks holiday per year

Requirements

- Applicants must have a bachelor's degree
- Applicants will preferably have teaching experience and/or teaching qualifications (RSA preparatory certificate is acceptable)
- Applicants should be motivated, creative, outgoing and have a professional approach to work

Interviews will be held in London in November. Please reply with a cv, recent photo and covering letter stating reasons for wanting to teach in Japan to the following address (Applications should be postmarked no later than October 30th).

Interview dates will be announced by November 21st.

KK ASA STAFF CENTER

PALM House Hatada 107 1-28-2 Hachioji Shiga-ku Tokyo Japan

LECTURER/
SENIOR LECTURER
in MARKETING

To support its expanding teaching and research activities Cranfield School of Management is seeking to make additional appointments to its Marketing teaching team. One of these appointments will be in the Marketing Technology Marketing area, an interest in International Marketing and/or Marketing Communications would also be an advantage.

Teaching experience, preferably at post-graduate and research-levels is essential. The successful candidate will also have a research track record and probably will have appropriate commercial experience.

Salary Range:
Lecturer: £25,355-£32,210 (£32,210-£33,110 from 1st March 1988)
Senior Lecturer: £38,490-£42,605 (£42,605-£43,510 from 1st March 1988)

These appointments will be for a term of 2 years in the first instance.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Martin Christopher on (0234) 751122.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Department, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL, telephone Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 3543 quoting reference number 1/2347/122.

Cranfield School of Management

The Council of Legal Education
The Inns of Court School of Law
LECTURERS IN LAW

Applications are invited from barristers with good honours degrees in Law for the above posts. Teaching interests in General Paper 1 (Tort and Criminal Law), Evidence, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Revenue Law are particularly welcome.

The salary of the Lecturers will be on the scale £11,833 to £15,068 p.a., with the possibility of progression on the Senior Lecturer scale to £19,603 p.a. and the Principal Lecturer scale beyond. All salaries include a London Allowance of £1,393 p.a. and a contributory pension scheme (USS).

Appointments will be from 1st January 1988. Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX (Tel: 01-404 5787) on request.

Closing date: Friday 30th October 1987.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD
HOME BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Home Bursar responsible for the domestic affairs of the college, to take up office from 1st April, 1988. The post which will be held with an Official Fellowship of the College, is open to men and women.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Rector to whom applications, with the names of not more than three referees, should be sent not later than 7th November 1987.

HEAD
TEACHER

Required for expanding and vibrant religion school. Teacher also required.

Please write with C.V. to:

EDUCATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN,
RASLETT & BUSHEY REFORM
SYNAGOGUE, 118 WATLING STREET,
RADLETT, HERTS.

RESEARCH POSTS

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Department of PhysicsPOST-DOCTORAL
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATE IN
SEMICONDUCTOR
PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research associate to investigate quantum effects in the electrical transport properties of sub-micron semiconductor structures from 1st January 1988. The project is part of a collaboration between the Department of Physics at the University of Nottingham and the Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering at the University of Glasgow. The appointment will be based in Nottingham. The successful candidate will be required to carry out, although frequent visits to the Glasgow-based laboratory unit in Glasgow will be necessary.

Further details can be obtained from Professor L. Eaves, Department of Physics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, to whom letters of application should be sent.

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For advice on the school for your child and other educational problems consult:
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Research Service,
Tel: 09074 2217.

THE TIMES
INDEPENDENT
EDUCATION
FEATURE

ON
14TH AND 21ST
NOVEMBER

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WEDNESDAY

La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments. Property: Residential, Town & Country Overseas, Rentals, with editorial. Antiques and Collectables (Monthly). Creative & Media Communications: Appointments to the Media Marketing & Creative Industries with informed Editorial.

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General Appointments: Management and Executive appointments with editorial. Career Horizons. La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

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Motors: A complete car buyer's guide with editorial. Business to Business: Business opportunities, franchises, etc. with editorial. Restaurant Guide. (Monthly).

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Overseas and UK Holidays: Villas/Cottages, Hotels, Flights, etc. Shoparound. Conveyancing Guide.

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line. Rates are: Lineage £4 per line (min. 3 lines); Boxed Display £23 per single column centimetre; Court & Social £6 per line. All rates are subject to 15% VAT. Send to: Shirley Margolis, Group Classified Advertisement Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd., PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

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£15,000

The demanding senior director of an established and high profile international company based in lovely St James requires a top level Personal Assistant.

Your highly respected and very busy boss needs the highest calibre support on all levels whether it be liaising with senior executives, organising functions or dealing with his secretarial work including the comprehensive arrangements of his hectic diary.

Senior level experience is essential as is a personality happy to be dedicated to providing the superlative backup service appropriate to the level at which your boss operates. You will therefore be bright, energetic and confident and have very sound secretarial skills - 100/60 and audio.

Stunning offices, excellent perks and a salary appropriate for a top level executive PA.

Carrera

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35 PICCADILLY, LONDON W1V 9PB. TEL: 01-439 3233

OPTION ONE

SALES
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SECRETARYUp to £10,500 a year
plus benefits

Victoria

We're a young team of 60 people providing household names like Martini and Sketchley with sales promotion and direct marketing.

You're a friendly, conscientious Secretary who would like to work for one of our Account Groups. You get on well with people and are capable of working under pressure. You have an accurate typing speed of at least 60wpm and either WP experience or are prepared to be trained in word processing. You should also be willing to muck in, and some audio experience could be useful.

Written applications with CVs to: Susan Walsh, Option One Ltd, Greencoat House, Francis Street, Victoria, London SW1P 1DH.

WP IN DESIGN
NO AUDIO, NO SHORTHAND

This is definitely not a 'glued to the screen' job. This young design company offers the perfect place to further your career. You will organise presentations, storyboards and work as part of a lively team of designers on various international projects. With your sound WP skills (X-terminating given), Call Monica Wesschner.

EXHIBITION AND PROMOTION
ORGANIZER PA £11,000

You will assist in the organisation of the above events when you act as the right hand to the young energetic marketing manager of this expanding US company. Good shorthand and typing essential although you will feel more than 'just a secretary'. Call Penelope Price.

WHISKY GALORE £9,500

Based in superbly luxurious offices among the busy vibrancy of the sales office, you will meet all visitors and participate in expansion plans leading to quick promotion in all possibilities. Excellent training will be given allowing you full involvement in all major activities. With good typing call Lynn Lait.

STAFF INTRODUCTIONS

01-486 6951

Zarak Hay

ASSOCIATES

NO BANKING EXPERIENCE (16,000)

Are you fed up trying to get into a senior role in Banking only to be told they need experience? Well here is your chance. Our client, a major name in Merchant Banking have several openings for floating Senior Secs - Gain your experience filling in for other top level personnel and eventually find your niche. You need to be flexible, professional, well educated and used to working at senior level, 100 shorthand, 60 wpm typing, age 25-35. Basic salary £12,000 and immediate fringe benefits worth £4,000.

NIGHT SECRETARY £14,000 + Mort.
Would working through the evening, and sometimes the night suit your circumstances? Are you very flexible, have excellent skills and a lot of energy? Then join this large American Bank in their Capital Markets section and enjoy excellent fringe benefits including very large bonuses. 100/60 typing.

LEFT COLLEGE THIS SUMMER?

£9,000

We have several positions open for secretaries with either no experience or a few months temp experience. If you are interested in a future in International Banking where your earnings will rocket - call us now for more information.

Please contact KAREN BETANCOURT/ANN GROVER/
CELIA AHLQUIST on
01 588 6674 (Rec Cons)

6 BROAD STREET PLACE, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON EC2 7JH

BORN ORGANISER
to £12,000

Join this leading American Investment Bank as PA/ Administration to the head of the facilities department. Use your excellent communication and organisational skills to the full as you liaise constantly at all levels, deal with any queries and problems and co-ordinate internal office moves. Solid administrative experience together with 45 wpm typing and WP ability are essential.

THE SPICE OF LIFE
£12,000

Victory is the order of the day working for a charming senior partner of this international firm. You will organise and attend social functions and meetings, arrange travel itineraries and liaise with staff and clients. There is more telephone work than typing but 50 wpm and 55 typing are required.

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants
2 Bow Lane London EC4KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY
of King's College London
DEPARTMENTAL
SECRETARY

Department of Medicine

An experienced secretary is required to join a busy team working in the recently refurbished Department of Medicine. The post will involve utilising a wide range of secretarial skills including shorthand, audio typing and word processing. An IBM PC/Word processor is used and training will be given if necessary. Duties will include the preparation of manuscripts for publication, grant applications, the Department and general secretarial duties which arise in a busy academic department.

Salary will be on the scale of £10357 - £11928 inclusive of London Weighting Allowance per annum. A job description is available from the Personnel Department on 01-274-6222 ext: 2040.

Applications including a full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary of the School, Denmark Hill, London, SE5 8TX as soon as possible.

CITY OFFICE

Savills rapid expansion has created a number of openings for young secretaries to work in their refurbished City office.

Applicants should be well presented, well spoken and have fast, accurate typing plus some shorthand and audio. An interest in wordprocessing is essential with preferably a knowledge of Wang, however, training will be given. Above all, applicants should have the enthusiasm and commitment to work in a team in a supportive role.

Please apply with curriculum vitae to:
Susan Aarvold
Personnel Manager
Savills Ltd
at

01-499 8644 20 Grosvenor Hill, London W1X 0HQ

GERMAN BANKING

Are you a sophisticated well-groomed bilingual Secretary? Assisting the Head of Investments, you will be rewarded with a salary of £10,500 (v. neg) + bank perks. Fast SH, typing, WP and some German required. 20's-30's.

GERMAN IN MIDDLESEX

German Bilingual Sec. to Financial Controller, Either W/T. Accounts exp. req. Audio, typing, WP exp. required. NO SH. Salary £9,000 (neg) 25-35 yrs.

JAPANESE

Well-known financial firm requires friendly PA/Sec who is able to type in both English and Japanese and enjoys translation work, arranging meetings, keeping diaries and generally helping out in busy department. Age: 25-35. £12,000 neg.

ITALIAN

Small, friendly travel agency are looking for an experienced person to assist them. Knowledge of Italian an advantage. Previous travel experience on the retail side essential. Age 20's. 2neg a.s.a.

BOYCE BILINGUAL
01 404 4434CHALLENGING
& REWARDING
£14,000+

Author in North London seeks literate, loyal Sec/PA to facilitate creative activity. Excellent skills essential (120+ SH). Non-smoker please. Phone Charlotte Austen on 734 4795

Leading Swiss textile company requires a
mature, lively, intelligent
Office Manager/er
for its West-End of London base.

Varied, interesting administrative duties relating to all aspects of sales/orders. Applicants should be fully conversant with all office procedures, typing, telephone, telex, fax etc. with the help of a secretarial assistant. Financial control records, VAT returns and PAYE matters are required, as well as simple full set of books (manual records). Book-keeping experience would therefore be an advantage, although training can be given.

Very attractive offices and conditions of work, with small executive sales team, and possibly some client contact.

The successful applicant will find an excellent permanent position with our company. Write box no. F53.

(No agencies please).

MEDIA P/A ASST
£11,000

No limits for organiser with W1 communications Co. You're the 'big girl' here. Must have car for lots of travelling! Big personal opportunities WP/PA.

Call JANE HARDMAN 01-235 7248.

Office Angels

BI-LINGUAL PA IN PARIS
£13,000+NEG

One in a million chance to work with banking exec in Paris. He needs a touch of British class, someone poised & charming with 100wpm Eng/French SH. 1st interview London. Call CLIVE RINGROSE 01-629 0777

Office Angels

★INTERIOR DESIGNERS★
★ADMIN SECRETARY★
★£10,000 W1★

Large West End interior design firm seeks experienced young secretary to work in their research and consultancy group. Reporting to the Group Executive, you will liaise with senior staff and assist in the design and development of new products and services. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be able to turn their hand to every aspect of running an efficient office. Age 20+.

Salary £8,000 negotiable. Please apply to 01-439 3233 SEAVEN LTD (Place Only)

RECRUITMENT
CONSULTANT
c. £18,000 - £20,000 + Perks

We are a privately owned agency looking for a capable senior consultant (non-smoker) aged 25+ for our City office to cover the recruitment of secretarial and general office staff. You should have a minimum of 1 year's agency experience, be self-motivated and have a good sense of humour. In return we offer:

- ★ High basic
- ★ Non-negotiable commission
- ★ BUPA
- ★ Free lunch
- ★ Bonuses
- ★ Genuine & excellent prospects

Do call us for more details on:

01-638 4951

CHAIRMAN'S PA

£12,000 + PERKS
Be this young Chairman's top PA, organising his hectic life, arranging and hosting luncheons, diaries, possibly with advertising experience. Must be top class. No SH.

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£10,000

25-45. Are you charming, unflappable, good-looking and good with people? Super international advertising co needs you. Monarch switchboard.

KATI HAVERS
DAT AGENCY
01 579 7155

INTERESTED
IN FIGURES?

Small rising accountancy practice in St James's, SW1 area needs receptionist/ audio secretary/ PA to run the office. Must have good typing and telephone manner, be well presented, have knowledge of word processing, be versatile and able to work on own initiative. Knowledge of book-keeping useful.

Telephone 01-930 2853

Maine-Tucker

Recruitment Consultants

BESTSELLERS

c. £11,000 + AMAZING PERK
Just imagine you are at the buzzing centre of the book world dealing with famous-name authors' books. From children's story books to international "Bestsellers" - all day client contact! It is essential to have outstanding organisational ability and a cool head to see the whole process through from the original idea to reality - you get out and about too! If you are looking for 100% involvement with fun-loving, hard-working young people and have top-notch shorthand and excellent typing then this is definitely your brilliant opportunity to learn all about this fascinating business.

90 Pall Mall St James's London SW1 9LB Telephone: 01-225 0548

SECRETARY SW3

(No shorthand needed)
required for leading firm of Estate Agents. Must have good secretarial skills to include WP and Audio. Must be experienced, cheerful, calm and able to cope under pressure. Good telephone manner essential.

Please contact Catherine on 01 352 1484/7701

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

needed for friendly residential Estate Agent in Holland Park. You should be well presented with a good telephone manner and enjoy working with a wide variety of people. The successful applicant should have word processing experience and be able to turn their hand to every aspect of running an efficient office. Age 20+.

Salary £8,000 negotiable. Please contact Caroline Snow on 01-727 5215

DESIGN PA

Experienced secretary required for MD of rapidly growing design consultancy. Other duties include personnel, Accounts control, office management. Must be numerate with good organisational skills, WP and shorthand. Flexibility and dedication together with sense of humour. Salary a.s.a.

Contact Emma: 01 589 8226

NO AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE
ASSISTANT
c.£11,000

Toyota Tsusho Corporation is an international trading company. We require a well organised person with secretarial skills to administer our office. Age 20-30.

Please telephone 935 8515
Toyota Tsusho Corporation
63-65 Marylebone Lane,
London W1M 5GB

I'M DESPERATE
ARE THERE ANY GOOD
SECRETARIES OUT THERE?

I'm the MD of a growing design/architectural practice in WC1. I need a responsible, reliable and dedicated person to be my PA and run the office. You will need to possess good secretarial skills although shorthand is not necessary and not be a clock watcher. In return we offer a very pleasant working environment, complete job satisfaction and a very survivable salary. If you think you are my perfect PA send your CV immediately to Roger Hurley, Valtos Design Ltd, 17 Alfred Place, WC1E 7EB Telephone 01 631 3343.

No Agencies.

INTERIOR
DESIGN

Personal Secretary PA fully experienced required for small, high-powered, prestigious interior designers. Must possess discretion, common sense, excellent memory and shorthand. Salary negotiable.

Please write in confidence to
Dudley Poplak Ltd, 10 Addison Avenue,
Holland Park, London W11 4QR.

HARLEY STREET
GENERAL PHYSICIAN

wishes to appoint Executive Secretary with shorthand. Medical experience not essential. Must be able to take charge of people, especially international visitors. Stipend: switchboard, simple bookkeeping. Skill at arranging appointments. Stimulating atmosphere which will suit someone with personality, initiative and a sense of humour. 5 day week 5 weeks holiday with pay. Salary £12,000 negotiable. Starting date by arrangement. Write with CV and names of 2 referees to:

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P.R.

£11,000
P.A. to M.D. & Chairman

Exciting career opportunity for experienced P.A. with this friendly West London based P.R. Co. In addition to P.A. duties you will also become fully involved with personnel and office admin duties. Skills (50/60).

PUBLISHING

£9,500
Assistant Secretary to Chairman

Liaising closely with the Chairman's P.A. this position offers a high degree of involvement. Based in luxurious W1 offices you will be at the hub of this international publishing house. Skills (100/60).

JOAN TREE JOAN TREE

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01-279 2085 01-279 2085

RECEPTIONIST £11,000 PACKAGE

A true Receptionist position calling for immediate presentation and impeccable social skills. Based in elite top company's prestigious HQ you will come into daily contact with senior personnel and visiting VIPs.

01-323 4770

jill nash

MARKETING ASST

£10,000
Dabble in Marketing, PR and Advertising - organising sponsorships and exhibitions.

entertaining clients, helping with research, organising promotions. You will work with a young go-ahead Exec as a true Assistant with minimal secretarial backup.

01-323 4770

jill nash

PROPERTY
MAYFAIR
up to
£12,000

Our client is looking for a mature confident p.a. for their M.D. You will have had previous experience working in this level and will usually have good secretarial skills including shorthand. This is a marvelous opportunity for a career minded, well groomed, professional secretary. Age 25-35

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street in Forward

01-629 1284 01-629 1284

PR AND
ADVERTISING
COMPANY,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Our client is offering a marvelous opportunity for a young efficient secretary with good secretarial skills including shorthand and word processing experience. If you have the ability to stay cool and calm under pressure, enjoy working with people, and are well groomed, then this job will provide an excellent training for the future in a fun environment. Age 21-25 £9,500

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street in Forward

01-629 1284 01-629 1284

FINANCIAL
ADVERTISING
JUNIOR
SECRETARY

A marvelous opportunity for a young secretary with good secretarial skills including shorthand and word processing experience. If you have the ability to stay cool and calm under pressure, enjoy working with people, and are well groomed, then this job will provide an excellent training for the future in a fun environment. Age 18-31 up to £8,000

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street in Forward

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FRENCH PERFUME
PR

As PA to the General Manager at this world renowned, prestigious company you will be able to use your fluent French to liaise with Paris on public relations and press affairs.

Good secretarial skills, 100/60, organisational ability and initiative will earn you amazing perks including pension scheme, PPP, and bonus, plus a top salary of £12k. Age 21-25.

This position offers definite career prospects into total PR.

Susan Beck RECRUITMENT
01-584 6242

SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN
c.£11,500

The Chairman and Owner of a large international conglomerate organisation requires a Secretary to join his secretarial team. The Group encompasses banking, property, textiles/ fashion and chemicals. The successful applicant must be capable of dealing with business and the people involved at the highest political and commercial level. The degree of involvement needed is more than just normal secretarial duties, although we do require excellent skills as well as integrity and a willingness to become involved in the overall direction of the group.

Please apply in the first instance to:
Susan Wilson,
Hartley Investment Trust,
12a Golden Square,
London W1R 3AF
(No agencies)

Maine-Tucker
BORN NEGOTIATOR
£10,000

This is a brand new job that has been especially created with tremendous scope! You will be accompanying your charming switched-on boss on some of his visits and be totally involved in all aspects of his exciting business. Plenty of genuine chances to move within the company and to train as a negotiator...so, if you have accurate shorthand, good typing and extremely high professional standards - this is for you!

90 Pall Mall St James's London SW1 9LB Telephone: 01-225 0548

STYLISH RECEPTION
£11,000

City company dealing world wide relies on particularly smart, well spoken 25+ person to greet important clients, handle push, busy area & s/broad, 45 wpm typing visit. Prestige. Call JANE LOW 01-608 8011

Office Angels

SELF-
STARTER
£15,500

A well-estimated and fast-growing investment bank is offering an exciting opportunity for a senior secretary to perform an administrative and trouble-shooting role in their Far Eastern department.

Your duties will include a large department ensuring that the worldwide telecommunications systems are operating effectively, that there is adequate secretarial and administrative support at all times, as well as providing full P.A. backup to the director.

A technical and diplomatic personality is a paramount importance as well as the ability to deal with a wide variety of tasks with equal calm and enthusiasm. Age 26-35 Skills: 90/60

City Office
726 8491
ANGELA MORTIMER

select/
PA - PARIS
£17,000

Wonderful opportunity to use your fluent French working for the Chief Executive of an international company based in Paris. It is a senior position, demands excellent secretarial skills and requires the ability to work under pressure and to cope in his absence when he travels.

637 3822
Select Appointments plc
10 Wigmore Street, W1.

SECRETARY

Required for international fashion photographer based in London. Must have good skills. A knowledge of photography or gallery experience would be an advantage.

Telephone 01 491 2088 or 01 491 2188

PUBLIC
RELATIONS
PA/SEC £10,500

Leading London based PR group seeks Director level PA to assist with press releases, client campaigns etc. Minimal secret support, rusty Shand ck. X-training in WP. Details 01 400 1220 Steve Mills rec cons.

صبرنا من الاصل

Car location vital

Director of Public Prosecutions v Webb
Before Lord Justice Bingham

specimen of breath, contrary to section 8(7).

The mitigating effect of the belief, if held, was small in the present case, where only a small degree of curiosity, inquiry or care would have revealed the drug's true nature.

As to the proper sentence: since the statutory maximum sentence for the importation of Class A drugs had been increased from 14 years to life imprisonment, the guidelines in *R v Atrash* (The Times December

for the year ending 31 December 1982) for drugs with a street value of £100,000 should be increased from seven years and upwards to 10 years and upwards, and of £1,000,000 or more from 12-14 years to 14 years and upwards.

Discount to be gained from a plea of guilty might be largely nullified by the calling of evidence to repeat what could only be an absurd version of a belief that the drug was "only cannabis".

The appellant having pleaded guilty, having given all the help he could to the authorities by naming his suppliers and the possibility being that he believed the drugs to be cannabis and in the light of all the circumstances, eight years would have been appropriate.

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Beaten to the punch: Tyrell Biggs samples a left hand from Tyson in the fourth round of their world title bout on Friday.

(tomorrow).

Barclays League
Third division
Vale v Bristol R

GGM Vaulthouche
Gldminster v Telford

WAL SOUTH WEST COUNTIES
Walsley v Hereford

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE Premier
Hornsea v Causton; Hyde v
Day Old.

WAL MIDLANDS
Oxford-CHELSEA LEAGUE: Craydon v
Oxford and Henley

WALZER HOMES LEAGUE Wexham
exemption Cup: First round: Duxley v
Hemel Hempstead; Northfleet v Newington;
Harrowgate v Bromsgrove.

NORTH/HANTS/SHROPSHIRE SENIOR CUP
Hemel Hempstead v Northfleet

OTHER SPORT
Boxing: Tournament Albany Hotel
Glasgow.

ICE SKATING St Ivel International
Championships: Croxson Ice
Arena, Sunderland.

SHOCKERS Romford Grand Prix (in
association with the British
Ice Skating Association).

SQUASH RACKETS ICE Perspet World
Cup: 16 teams competing at National
Ice Centre, Birmingham.

SPORT ON TV
SHOCKERS: Rutherford Grand Prix: Fourth
round onscreen from Hadden's
Reading, 8.30pm, 2.55, 4.30 and 6.00 pm.

SPORTSWORLD Outdoor Tennis: at
T. Challenge from Atlanta, Georgia; 7.30pm
from Atlanta; from St. Louis, Missouri
Football: European round-up, 11.15, 1.15

صِيْرْنَا مِنْ الْاَهْلِ

